

First Published
EEC agree
to devalue
Italian lire
by nearly 8%

THE TIMES

THE



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THE TIMES
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Tomorrow

Symbol of apartheid
Nelson Mandela on
the future for
South Africa

Amazon woman
The housewife who
hunted for
spiders in Peru

Sports day
Introducing Mrs
Jones' Diary
of family life

Edinburgh rematch
Steve Cram meets the
Scott who beat
him over 800m

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was won yesterday by Mr James Wheelan of Claygate, Surrey. Portfolio list, page 18; how to play, Information Service, back page.

On Saturday £22,000 can be won - £20,000 in the weekly competition and £2,000 in the daily.

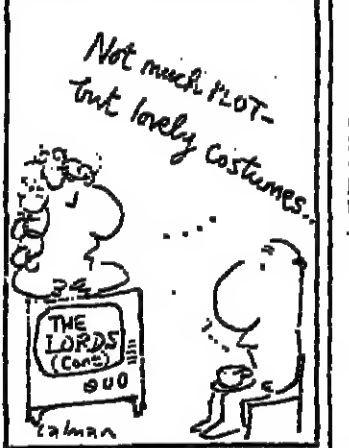
RAF famine
aid until
end of year

The RAF Hercules famine relief to Ethiopia, which costs about £1.5 million each month, is to continue until the end of the year, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, announced in the Commons.

Famine reports, back page

Danish blasts

Danish police detained six foreigners after three bomb blasts in Copenhagen, wrecked an American airline office and damaged a synagogue in the centre of Copenhagen. Earlier report, page 7



Lords' TV

The House of Lords has voted by 135 to 52 to allow the televising of its proceedings to continue until Christmas.

Envoy murdered

The Spanish Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Señor José Luis Blanco-Briones, aged 50, was found murdered outside Harare. His head was battered and he was dressed only in a shirt.

SPECIAL REPORT

The pleasures of summer drinking - Jane MacQuitty and Robin Young look at wines from the Loire, the joys of pink tinges, and drinks for the summer using iced wines

Pages 16 and 17

Leader page, 13
Letters: On pay awards, from Sir William Hayter, and others; Ombudsman, from Mr A Morgan

Leading articles: South Africa: Tourism, pages 10-12
How the West can help end the Gulf war; Helsinki in the balance; Rebirth of the bomb; Blacks in modern Britain; Fashion: Bruce Oldfield's royal scoop

Obituary, page 14
Professor Keith Simpson, Lieutenant-Colonel Geoffrey Meates

Computer Horizons, 23-24
Can Europe's technology computer? Child hackers embarrass US; Exotic robots; Do word processors ruin writing style? Classified, pages 28-30
Legal appointments

Home News	2,3,5	Events	32
Overseas	14,21	Exam results	27
Appointments	14,21	Law Report	4
Archaeology	14	Parliament	4
Arts	15	Sale Room	14
Bridge	14	Science	14
Business	18-21	Sport	25-27
Church	14	TV & Radio	31
Court	14	Theatres, etc	31
Crosswords	10,32	Weather	32
Diary	12	Wills	14

EEC tells Pretoria to end emergency

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The state of emergency in South Africa "must be brought to an end and all those held under its provisions released," Foreign Ministers of the EEC agreed at their meeting in Brussels yesterday.

The agreed statement by the Ten is considerably tougher than any recently issued by the Community about South Africa. It calls for the immediate and unconditional release of Mr Nelson Mandela, for an end to detention without trial, for abandoning forced removals and for abolition of the pass laws.

At the same time, the Community is "urgently" to undertake an adaptation and strengthening of its code of conduct for European companies with interests in South Africa. It is felt this will contribute more effectively to the abolition of apartheid.

The statement expresses profound concern over the continuing human suffering caused in South Africa by the apartheid system which the Foreign Ministers strongly condemn.

The South African Government is urged "to embark with determination" on a policy leading to the abolition of apartheid. The Community suggests that the first requirement for this is the opening of a dialogue between the Government and genuine representatives of the non-white community. Releasing Mr Mandela is seen as one of the ways for opening such a dialogue.

The statement also notes with concern the persistence of conflicts in Southern Africa and continuing obstacles to the independence of Namibia. The Ten therefore want to see a dialogue involving all parties concerned "with respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all countries in the area and the principle of non-interference in their internal affairs."

The South African police continued to make scores of arrests across the country yesterday under the state of emergency regulations, which came into force at midnight last Saturday (Michael Hornsby writes). In some respects, however, the regulations have been enforced so far in a rather

less draconian manner than expected.

At a meeting with South African newspaper editors in Pretoria, General Jhan Coetzee, the Commissioner of Police, said the censorship provisions of the proclamation would not be invoked "at this stage" but the press would be expected to "scale down" and "cool down" its coverage of unrest in black townships.

Meanwhile, the South African President, Mr P. W. Botha, turned down a request by the leader of the only white anti-apartheid opposition party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, that Parliament, which went into recess for six months in June, should be reconvened to discuss the implications of the emergency.

Leading article 13

The unrest had been thoroughly debated during the parliamentary session, Mr Botha said, and what was needed now was "Not more debate, but, instead, action to bring (it) under control."

The police, who have almost unlimited powers of arrest and detention under the emergency, swooped on townships around Port Elizabeth early yesterday.

Local sources said those arrested belonged to the United Democratic Front (UDF) a loose coalition of radical anti-apartheid groups, the Port Elizabeth women's organization, the Motor Assembly and the Communist Workers Union of South Africa, the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, and Anglican and Methodist ministers.

In pre-dawn raids on black townships near Witbank, about 70 miles north east of Johannesburg, the police arrested scores of youths believed to be members of the Congress of South African Students, a UDF affiliate.

Police headquarters in Pretoria was also unable to give the total number of people arrested so far in the 36 magisterial districts, all but one in the Eastern Cape or the Johannesburg area, which are covered by the emergency proclamation. However, together with the 113 arrested on Sunday, the total seems likely to be around 200.

Engineers fear new Stava avalanche

From Colin Hughes, Tesero

Emergency work to prevent a second avalanche at Stava was ordered yesterday by engineers inspecting the remains of two flourite-washing reservoirs which burst on Friday and killed more than 200 people.

Although about 40 bulldozers, diggers and trucks have cleared nearly half of the 17.5 million cubic feet of silt which rolled in a 50mph torrent down the north Italian valley, a huge bank of mud remains precariously hanging at the valley head where the second reservoir once stood.

The clear-up operation has exposed large sections of the three-mile-long valley floor from the hamlet of Stava down to the bridge at Tesero, revealing the full devastation of the disaster.

Not a trace of Stava, of its four hotels and 60 buildings, remains below the mud. The hillsides around where the wave swept by, up to 300ft up the valley sides, now look like a petrified forest.

Though the surface of the remaining mud is crusting over in baking sun and brisk mountain winds, the cliff of silt

left at the head of the valley has a small stream flowing beneath which engineers fear might undermine the mud and cause a second slippage.

The efforts of many volunteer firemen and soldiers turned yesterday to building earthen ramps to hold back the mud until it too can be cleared away.

So far 202 bodies have been recovered, and 136 identified, but the expected toll is continually climbing and may eventually reach nearly 300.

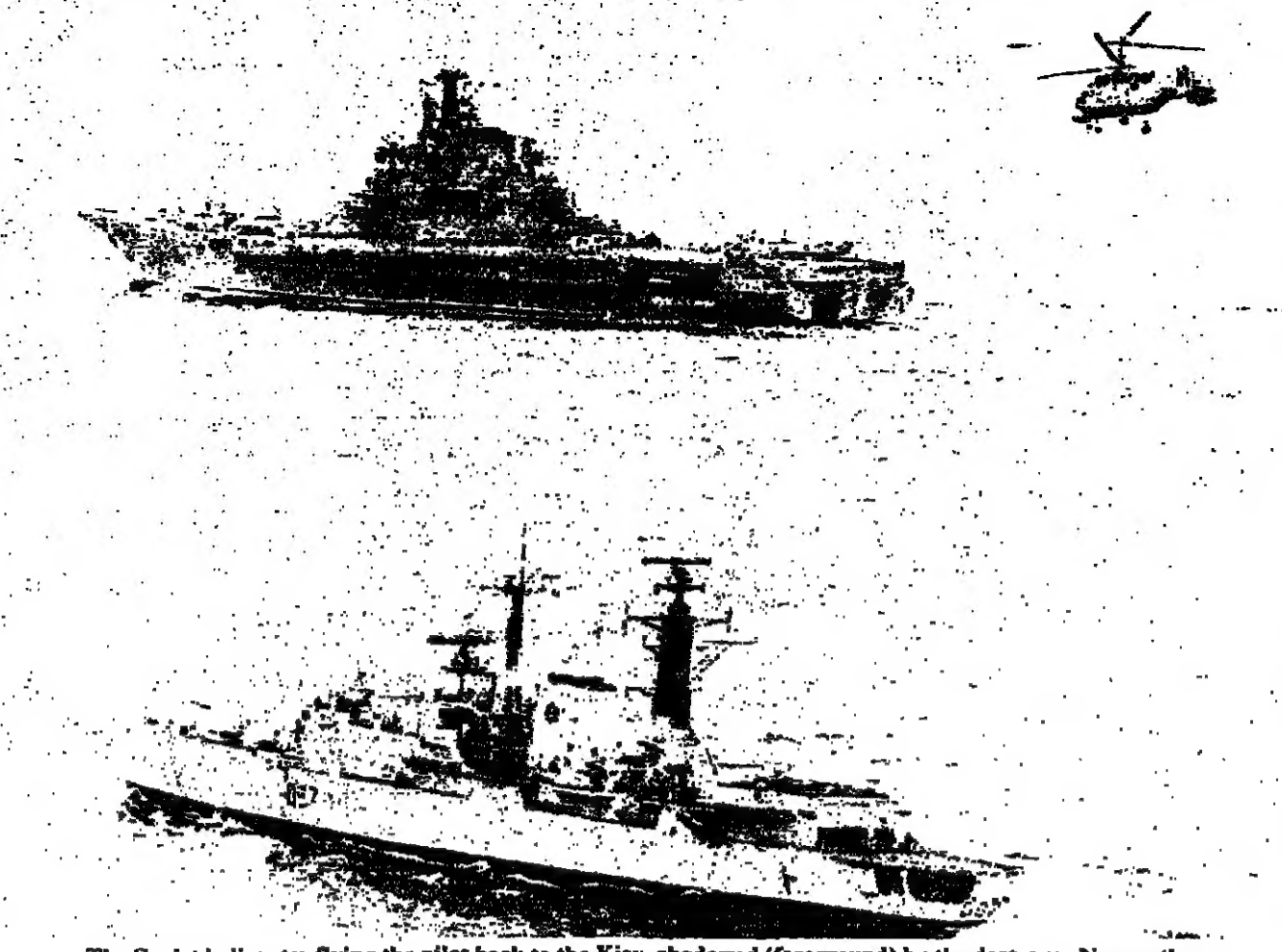
The entire community of Tesero last night thronged the valley hillsides to mourn, with restrained North Italian dignity, the first of the victims to be buried.

Nearly 4,000 climbed the valley to stand in an impromptu amphitheatre of gardens and potato fields to see 35 friends and relations buried in a large mass grave, its bottom crowded with white crosses.

The church's tiny cemetery stands only 100ft above the line of devastation where the torrent of silt swept through.

Another 40 funerals, including those of nearly 20 children, were held in Milan.

How the Navy saved a Soviet pilot



The Soviet helicopter flying the pilot back to the Kiev, shadowed (foreground) by the destroyer Newcastle.

More details emerged yesterday of the incident in which a Russian pilot was rescued from the sea by a boat from the British destroyer Newcastle, on Sunday.

The incident occurred during the big Russian naval exercise taking part in the North Atlantic.

It is understood that several Forger aircraft were queuing to land on the deck of the aircraft carrier Kiev when one got into difficulties. This made it necessary for the one behind to make a sudden diversion. It appeared to stall and the pilot ejected. The aircraft continued to rotate, then hit the water.

Newcastle, a type 42 destroyer which had been shadowing Kiev, manoeuvred close to the pilot, and launched her Tornado (rigid inflatable boat). A search and rescue helicopter from Kiev approached and attempted to winch up the pilot, but was unsuccessful.

The Tornado freed the pilot and helped him into the stop. When the helicopter tried to lift the pilot he became entangled again and had to be cut free by the Tornado crew.

Subsequently the helicopter, a Helix, was relaunched from Kiev and closed on Newcastle. The pilot clapped his hands and waved to the ship's company before returning to Kiev.

Benn play exposes riot manual

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

Mr Tony Benn, Labour MP for Chesterfield, yesterday listed the support of the Speaker to secure publication of a confidential police manual for dealing with rioters.

Seeking an emergency debate, Mr Benn described the "public order tactical operations manual", prepared by the Association of Chief Police Officers, as "providing for the training of the police in para-military operations... including the infliction of actual bodily harm".

Mr Benn said the manual, which had been approved by the Home Office, had been partially disclosed at Sheffield Crown Court last week when 14 miners were acquitted on charges of riot after the prosecution lawyers said they did not wish to proceed with their case.

Mr Benn said the manual, which had been in use during the miners' strike, gave officers instructions which would lay them open to charges of assault.

When the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, refused a debate, Mr Benn asked him to give permission for the manual to be placed in the Commons library, thus making its terms available to MPs and, through them, to the public.

The Speaker said Mr Benn's request seemed very reasonable.

The manual gives advice on police tactics, including manoeuvres to deter hostile crowds by shows of force or to protect police officers and members of the emergency services.

It also covers the use of police horses, and described their deployment "to create fear" and "to use impetus and weight to physically push back a crowd".

No evidence offered in miners' trial

By Peter Davenport

Eight miners who pleaded not guilty to unlawful assembly outside their colliery during the pit strike walked from court yesterday after the prosecution offered no evidence in the case.

The decision not to proceed with the trial at Sheffield Crown Court was taken after lengthy discussions between lawyers the prosecution and the defence.

Last night it gave rise to further doubts that eight other cases, including that of at least 40 men charged with riot after the violent disturbances at the Orgreave coking plant last year, would now go ahead. The case yesterday involved eight miners from Rossington Colliery, near Doncaster, they were all accused of unlawful assembly outside the pit on July 9 last year.

After the collapse at Sheffield Crown Court last week of the 48-day Orgreave trial, resulting in the acquittal of 15 miners and the decision, two days earlier, by a jury at the same court to find 13 other pickets not guilty of riot and unlawful assembly in a separate incident, the Rossington case had been the subject of discussion between the Chief Constable of South Yorkshire and prosecuting counsel.

However, despite doubts that the case would go ahead, it was announced only on Friday that it would start as scheduled yesterday and defendants were told to expect the case would last at least four weeks. But yesterday Mr Steven Duffield, prosecuting, told Judge Simpson that the prosecution had decided not to proceed and that the charges be left on the file.

"It should be stressed publicly that the prosecution do not seek to take this course because of any shortcomings in the quality of the evidence which would have been presented to a trial. Further, the decision made by the prosecution in this case relates to this case and this case alone," he said.

Mr Duffield said that many factors had been considered arising out of the decision. These were the length of time that had elapsed since the commission of the offences, the probable length and cost of the trial, and most importantly, the prosecution had been influenced by promises from each of the accused to be bound over to keep the peace.

There were further discussions between the lawyers after one of the defence counsel, Mr Michael House, representing two of the defendants, had said that the decision to be bound over did not represent a conviction or admission of a wrongdoing.

However, the judge said that he could not accept a situation where defendants agreed to be bound over while at the same time arguing there was nothing to be bound over for. Following further legal discussions, counsel for all eight defendants indicated that their clients would accept binding-over orders. They were all bound over in the sum of £100.

The eight men, who all pleaded not guilty to unlawful assembly, are all from Rossington. They are: Terence Johanne, aged 35; Eugene Sutton, aged 21; Joseph Jackson, aged 47; Keith Hindwood, aged 30; Vincent McCullagh, aged 33; Terence Bishop, aged 35; David Gibson, aged 28; and Graham Cooper, aged 33.

Vincent McCullagh had also pleaded not guilty to a charge of arson and the prosecution said yesterday they had concluded there was now no evidence against him and said that the verdict of not guilty should be entered into the court.

Recess vote protest on pay awards

Labour is to maintain its pressure on the Government, with the help of dissident Conservatives, over the large pay increases for senior public servants, by objecting to the proposed adjournment of Parliament for the summer recess.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour deputy leader, will tomorrow move an amendment to the Commons motion to adjourn on Friday. He will argue for a postponement until Tuesday, in order to give the Prime Minister an opportunity to take part in a full debate on Monday, and defend the pay increases.

Up to 20 Conservatives were considering voting tonight against the order increasing the salary of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, by £11,000.

Continued on page 2, col 3

JMB loan of £1.25m 6 months overdue

By Anthony Bevins and Stewart Tandler

Johnson Matthey Bankers have been trying to get repayment of a £1,250,000 loan, with interest, from Ravensbury Investments and its beneficial owner, Mr Michael Hepker, for almost six months. It was disclosed last night.

Mr Brian Sedgemore, Labour MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch, told the Commons last week that Mr Hepker, chairman of the Leeds-based company Sumrie Clothes, had been leading Bank of England auditors "up the garden path" ever since JMB's collapse last September.

After Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had told the Commons that the City of London police were being called in to investigate the possibility of fraud in the £248 million JMB collapse, Mr Sedgemore alleged that the Ravensbury Investments loan had "had involved a whole series of frauds, including a fraud on Johnson Matthey".

Mr Hepker said on Sunday that Mr Sedgemore owed him an apology. He said he would be in touch with Bank of England officials and added: "We are in the course of agreeing on a repayment schedule."

But Mr Sedgemore said yesterday: "Today is the deadline set by the auditors for the Bank of England for the repayment, or provision, of adequate securities for the loan made by JMB to Ravensbury Investments Limited to enable it to purchase Provincial Properties (Wales) and develop a Tesco store in Barry. The beneficial owners of Provincial Properties (Wales) is Michael Hepker."

He said that both Ravensbury Investments and Provincial Properties (Wales) were insolvent and he challenged Mr Hepker to repay all the outstanding money to JMB and to ensure that other creditors received the estimated £300,000 owing to them.

Mr Malcolm McGregor, JMB's manager, wrote to Ravensbury Investments on 24 January to say: "I notice from my records that the loan to your company is overdue for repayment."

But in a private and confidential letter on 12 March, Mr McGregor to Mr Hepker: "I still await your proposals for dealing with the repayment of the loan to the above-mentioned company (Ravensbury Investments). When we met on February 19 you agreed that repayment of this loan was considerably overdue and that further we have a significant shortfall in security."

On April 10, the solicitor acting for Ravensbury Investments said she had spoken to JMB "who now say they are

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John Piggott

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Science research in critical position, MPs' report states

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The Government's record on funding scientific research will be bitterly criticized in the Commons tomorrow by the Commons select committee. The Government is likely to be warned that the lack of adequate funding of the science budget during the past few years has put research in a critical position.

The select committee is expected to back a call from the Advisory Board to the Research Councils, the Government's science advisers, for an extra £85 million over the next three years for the science budget which is distributed between five research councils: science and engineering, medical, agricultural and food, natural environment, and economic and social.

The committee is also likely to recommend that a minister be given direct responsibility for science and that the Commons set up a select committee for science and technology.

After taking evidence from a large number of distinguished scientists, the committee has concluded that a higher priority from the Government to support civil scientific research is crucial to the national interest. The science budget, about £525 million this year, needs urgent additional funding.

The committee's MPs will emphasize that the purchasing power of the science budget should be protected at a time of rapid development.

The MPs may also suggest that the Government considers establishing a council of science and technology to take over the functions carried out by the Advisory Board to the Research Councils and the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development. Failing that, the committee favours the amalgamation of the two.

While the MPs recognize the efforts of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to support science funding, they believe it has not been sufficient to prevent the progressive erosion of the science research budgets.

The Government is given a warning that its aim of maintaining research at present levels can not be achieved unless extra funds are found. They suggest an increase in the science budget by at least 3 per cent above the rate of inflation.

Sir Keith is appearing before the select committee this morning where he is likely to face hostile questioning from Opposition MPs. The science budget report will be welcomed by leaders of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, who met ministers last week in an attempt to restore funds and save jobs.

The Agricultural and Food Research Council expects to dismiss at least 1,000 scientists in addition to the 600 it made redundant last year. The Natural Environment Research Council may also dismiss 900 scientists.

Fresh hope for the long-term jobless

By Our Labour Reporter

An ambitious plan to create fresh opportunities for Britain's "forgotten million" long-term unemployed was announced yesterday by a national body for charities.

The proposal would create a personal development programme for all those who have been out of work for more than a year. The cost of the project when fully operational, would be in excess of £1,000 million.

The National Council for Voluntary Organizations is keen to put the plight of the unemployed at the centre of the political stage and detects increasing government sensitivity on the issue.

Under the programme, twice the size of the Youth Training Scheme, the long-term jobless would be guaranteed up to £15 a week and a wide range of personal opportunities linked to a national certificate. The course would be "open ended" and no one would have to leave without first obtaining a job.

The radical new scheme is proposed in *The Long-Term Unemployed: Action for the Forgotten Million*, a pamphlet written by Mr Peter Ashby, head of the organization's policy unit, who has called for a government-backed inquiry into his strategy.

Mr Ashby predicts that there will be a coalition in support of his proposals involving trade unions, charities, and churches who will begin to emphasize the issue towards the end of the year.

President's son tried to evade drugs arrest

The son of the president of Sierra Leone, West Africa, who is accused of smuggling cannabis through Gatwick Airport, swallowed a bag of cannabis during a struggle with customs men, Chichester Crown Court was told yesterday.

James Stevens, aged 45, was in court with his fiancée, Miss Bernita Tucker, aged 28, and his niece, Miss Fatmata Mansaray, aged 25. All three are accused of smuggling 11,277 kilos of cannabis worth £14,000 through Customs on January 18. They all pleaded not guilty.

Mr David Ellis, for the prosecution, said that when Mr Stevens and Miss Mansaray left Freetown airport, in Sierra Leone, their baggage ticket showed four pieces of luggage. At Gatwick only three items were ticketed.

Miss Mansaray had similar looking suitcases. Mr Ellis said:



Porters at Crewe railway station, which was reopened yesterday after £14.3 million modernization work. From left: Mr Nigel Wallace, Mr Douglas Yardley, Mr Bernard Turner, and Mr Alec Wedgewood.

Teachers divided on tactics

By Lucy Hodges

Divisions between the unions about tactics in the teachers' pay dispute are expected to surface at today's meeting of the teachers' side of the Burnham committee.

The National Union of Teachers, which believes its hand has been strengthened by the pay awards to judges, top Civil Servants and senior members of the Armed Forces, wants to press the employers to accept the four-point plan for teachers' pay drawn up in the late-night negotiating session last Tuesday.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, the second biggest union, together with their other unions, would like to explore the possibility of arbitration. They are encouraged by the assurance from Mr John Fearnham, who was acting leader of the local authority side, that the employers would be prepared to seek arbitration on the latest informal offer of 6.06 per cent, rejected by the unions.

But Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said that the tide was turning against the teachers. The top people's pay award would help teachers in long-term negotiations, which he believed should begin on restructuring teachers' salaries.

● The NUT claimed in a statement yesterday that teacher shortages in subjects such as physics and mathematics were a direct result of low pay.

Letters, page 13

Unionist warning of trouble if Dublin gets role in Ulster

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Westminster would have to deal with the problem if it ignored the wishes of the majority of the people in Northern Ireland and agreed in Anglo-Irish talks to allow Dublin to have a say in how the province was run, Mr James Molyneux, the leader of the Official Unionist Party said yesterday.

Claiming the talks were part of a four-year conspiracy, he said: "If any deal is signed, it would have the disastrous effect of destroying completely any faith in the democratic process with people saying understandably there was no point in pinning their faith in elected representatives."

"If the Government goes down the road ignoring the ballot box, the natural consequence will be to devalue the representatives and transfer effective power to the men of violence and their hangers-on."

Mr Molyneux was responding to a report in the *Financial Times* which claimed the major elements of a deal had been finalised, with a basic framework said to include a joint council of London and Dublin ministers based in Belfast with its own secretariat, to develop policy in the province.

But a spokesman for Dr Garrett FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, said: "The report bears no relation to the reality of the Anglo-Irish talks at this stage."

Dr FitzGerald maintains there is no more than a 50-50 chance of the talks succeeding and has said that summit is "make or break time."

The Irish leader has also conceded that as the talks reach their climax they become more difficult as crucial issues emerge.

● The Irish believe a difficult period of negotiating over a number of potentially crucial issues lies ahead before there can be any realistic hope of worthwhile progress (the Press Association reports).

Surcharge threat to more councils

By David Walker

Hundreds of Labour councilors in Sheffield, and inner London could eventually face the same surcharges and disqualification threat that hangs over Liverpool and Lambeth councils.

The text of a letter to Sheffield council: from the district auditor for the South Yorkshire area, released yesterday, blames Labour members for a loss of income of more than £100,000 caused by their deliberate delay in making a rate.

The auditor's letter said: "An important consequence of the delay was that income was not received on the date it normally would have been."

If the auditor proceeds against Sheffield Labour councilors, it is certain that the auditor for the London area will start action against councilors in Greenwich, Camden, Southwark and Islington, who also refused to make a rate for several weeks after the beginning of the financial year on April 1.

In a few days auditors based in London and Chester are expected to issue certificates allocating to individual members of Lambeth and Liverpool councils shares of the total debt incurred by the failure of those authorities to make a rate on time. If the councilors fail to pay, they can be made bankrupt; they are likely to be disqualified from public office, too.

Liverpool's finances now appear to be chaotic. Mr Tim McMahon, the Chester auditor, said that unless there is immediate drastic action to reduce spending, money will soon run out. He said that most of the council's 30,000 staff could face redundancy within 12 weeks.

At a press conference yesterday Mr Tony Byrne, the finance chairman, said no redundancy notices would ever be issued to staff.

Tougher driving test rejected by minister

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of state for Transport, has acceded to the advice of her department's officials and rejected proposed changes to the driving test.

She had been in favour of extending the examination to include tests of night driving skills and driving on dual carriageways at speeds of more than 30 mph. The test has remained substantially unaltered for 50 years.

But yesterday the minister said the Government had rejected both changes as well as proposals from the Commons transport select committee for a longer and more intensive test. A transport department spokesman explained last night that although dual-carriageway and night driving tests were "desirable," they were "not practical."

Mrs Chalker, who announced the decision during question time, brought protests from both sides of the Commons. She said: "It is simply not feasible in summer to take people through night driving. In winter it would require massive examination over time and a higher fee for the person taking the test."

Mr Gordon Bagrie, Labour MP for Sunderland South and the transport committee chairman, said: "There will be some disappointment from the committee that you haven't been able to accept its recommendations."



Mrs Chalker changed mind over test.

BSC defies rail ban at Llanwern

By Our Industrial Correspondent

The British Steel Corporation yesterday began to use lorries to move iron ore into its Llanwern works in South Wales in defiance of railmen who have banned work on driver-only trains.

The corporation said it would move the 50,000 tonnes of ore needed by Llanwern by road for as long as necessary.

BSC's stand against the action being taken by railmen echoes the use of lorries during the year-long miners' strike to move ore from the deep-water harbour at Port Talbot to Llanwern and ore supplies to the Scunthorpe works at Humberside.

Railmen at the Margam depot near Llanwern began disrupting deliveries a week ago by refusing to allow driver-only trains on the route.

Warning to Sellafield jury

Mr Justice Rose, summing up on the thirty-third day of the Sellafield trial at Carlisle Crown Court yesterday, told the jury that in spite of whatever may have appeared in the Press and television about the incident, there had been no ill effects of harm, lasting or temporary to anyone.

It is alleged a quantity of highly radioactive waste was discharged into the Irish Sea.

British Nuclear Fuels pleaded not guilty to three charges relating to the contamination incident, in November 1983.

The judge said he had no doubt that the jury had been impressed by the quality of the people who worked for the defendant company and had given evidence for the prosecution and the defence. He told the jury they must forget their own views on the nuclear industry. The case continues.

Non-aligned unions favour levy ballots

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

A campaign has started among unions without ties with the Labour Party to hold political levy ballots after a number of "yes" votes among present donors.

In one of the most surprising results, Apex yesterday became the first white-collar union to back the fund. More than 73 per cent of those voting wanted to retain the levy.

Mr Graham Allen, of the Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee, which is overseeing the ballots conducted under last year's Trade Union Act, yesterday disclosed that his group was in discussion with eight TUC affiliates with a view to initiating funds. Civil service unions and others in the public sector such as Nalgo and NUT were thought to be prime candidates.

More than 90,000 of Apex's 95,000 members were eligible to vote and almost 54,000 returned ballot papers. The vote for retaining the fund was 39,465 to 14,380.

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of Apex, said that many of the 32.5 per cent of his members who contracted out of paying the levy voted to retain it so that those who paid into the fund could have the right to continue to do so.

He criticized Austin Rover for refusing to allow the ballot at the company's plants to be organized in working time, an accusation a spokesman denied. Mr Grantham accused the company of interfering in the democratic process.

Mr Paul Winder, aged 23, of Netherley, Merseyside, was refused access to his son, Martin, by Judge Stannard, sitting at Liverpool High Court.

After the hearing, which was in camera, Mrs Sonia Abrahamson, Mr Winder's legal representative, made a statement on his behalf. "He has told me to tell you that the medical evidence says it is better for Martin to be left in peace, and he accepts that."

Mr Winder, has not seen his son for several years. The boy's mother, Judith Burke, aged 23, secured an injunction banning him from her family home and he has been denied access to the boy since the couple parted in 1981.

The mother is staying at the boy's bedside.

Father of transplant boy barred

The father of a boy aged five who is waiting for a heart and lung transplant operation at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex, failed yesterday in a court attempt to see his son.

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Tougher powers on pesticides

The Government is to introduce tough measures to control the use of pesticides and is to appoint extra agricultural inspectors to police them.

The inspectors will have the power to enter farms, impound spraying equipment and confiscate chemicals, while aerial sprayers risk losing their licences if they break the regulations. It will also become a criminal offence to sell or use banned pesticides.

Libyans fail to release Briton

Mr Malcolm Pike, a British engineer held in Libya for more than a year, was told he could collect his visa and go, but tax officials refused to sign the necessary release paper, his father said yesterday. Mr Pike, aged 30, from Blandford, Dorset, was seized in March, 1984, and made personally responsible for a £3 million tax debt when his employers, Lomon Engineering, left Libya.

Police expect 7.5% pay offer

Police expect to be offered 7.5 per cent pay increases today in line with last year's settlement which linked their annual pay rise to the index of average industrial earnings.

The offer would raise a London police constable's pay to £11,013 after two years' probation, and £12,900 after 15 years' service. The new rates will apply from September 1.

Peer collapses

Lord Kilmany, formerly Sir William Anstruther-Gray, Deputy Speaker of the Commons from 1962 to 1964, collapsed in the chamber of the House of Lords yesterday. He was taken to the intensive care unit of Westminster Hospital.

Tory selection

Mr Andrew Mitchell, aged 29, has been selected by the Conservative Party to contest Gillingham in Nottinghamshire at the next general election. He is chairman of Islington North Conservative Association.

MP in hospital

Mr William McKelvey, aged 51, Labour MP for Kirkcaldy and Leven, was detained in hospital in Bromley, south London, on Saturday night with a suspected heart attack after becoming ill while visiting friends.

Ulster chief goes

Mr Saxon Tate, aged 53, former executive vice-chairman of Tate and Lyle, who was hired three years ago to head Northern Ireland's Industrial Development Board, is to leave the post next month, one year before his term expires.

Correction

Suzanne Charlton (photograph, July 12), gained a BSc in physics and meteorology from Reading University, not a BA.

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Non-aligned unions favour levy ballots

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

A campaign has been launched among unions without the Labour Party to encourage political levy ballots to be held in the next few months. The number of "yes" votes among present donors.

In one of the most surprising results, Apex yesterday became the first white-collar union to back the fund. More than 70 per cent of those voting wanted to retain the levy.

Mr Graham Allen, of the Trade Union Congress, said the Committee, which is overseeing the levy, has been asked to consider the possibility of holding ballots in the next few months. He said the levy was in discussion with eight TUC affiliates with a view to initiating funds. Civil service unions and others in the public sector such as NUT were thought to be among the first to be asked.

More than 90,000 of Apex's 95,000 members were eligible to vote and almost 54,000 turned out to vote. The vote was 70 per cent in favour of retaining the fund, 29,465 to 14,580.

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of Apex, said many of the 32 per cent of members who voted against the levy were not in the fund. He said the fund could have the right to continue to do so.

He criticized Austin Rover for refusing to allow the levy to be used for the company's plants to be organized in working time. He said the company was a democratic process.

Tougher powers on pesticides

The Government is to introduce tougher measures to control the use of pesticides and to appoint extra inspectors to police them.

The inspectors will have power to enter farms, impose spraying equipment and make chemical analysis. They will also have power to break down the regulations if they break a regulation. It will also be a criminal offence to sell or use banned pesticides.

Libyans fail to release Briton

Mr. ... has failed to release a British ...

Police expect 7.5% pay offer

Police expect to receive a 7.5% pay offer ...

Peer collapses

A peer collapsed ...

Tory selection

Mr. ... has been selected ...

MP in hospital

Mr. ... has been hospitalized ...

Ulster chief goes

Mr. ... has been appointed ...

Sweeping changes planned to improve tourist facilities and boost jobs

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Measures designed to help remove obstacles to the growth of tourism in Britain were announced yesterday by Lord Young of Grafton, Minister without Portfolio, who heads the Cabinet Office enterprise unit.

The proposals, some of which it is hoped, will be taken up before the end of the year, range from making things easier for foreign visitors on arrival, to tackling hotel shortages and creating signposts for tourists.

Lord Young emphasized that tourism was a growth industry, providing 50,000 new jobs a year, which needed greater educational commitment and more co-ordinated efforts in Whitehall.

Among key developments noted in the report *Measure, Leisure and Jobs: The Business of Tourism*, are:

- **Education:** The scope for improving qualifications was being looked at, and colleges for further education may extend the studies to wider aspects of tourism to improve management skills.
- **Planning:** Local authorities are to be encouraged to assist tourism and leisure, with support for regional tourism bodies. Some local authorities had ignored hotel development, Lord Young said.
- **Hotels:** There were hopes of agreeing a voluntary system of tourist board classification in England backed by inspection on the lines of schemes in Scotland and Wales. By next January, a report should be ready on hotel stock in central London, where there was a shortage of budget hotel accommodation.
- **Visitors:** To ease delays at peak times for arrivals at airports and ports more flexible deployment of customs and immigration staff was being examined.
- **Coaches:** In London, the Government was to review urgently the scope for short-term and longer-term answers to the growing parking difficulties.
- **Roads:** Tourism needs would be taken into account in planning new roads. Road signposts were being reviewed but signs for key tourist attractions are to be considered.
- **Coaches:** In London, the Government was to review urgently the scope for short-term and longer-term answers to the growing parking difficulties.
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Labour attacks report

Lord Young of Grafton's report on the leisure industry and jobs was a shoddy piece of work whose glossiness of presentation was matched by the thinness of content, Mr Bryan Gould, the Labour Party's trade spokesman said yesterday (Richard Evans, Lobby Correspondent, writes).

Mr Gould, MP for Dagenham, said there was little chance of maximizing the real employment opportunities from Britain's tourist industry without fast and efficient public transport, a comprehensive network of roads in good order, and city streets which were not knee-deep in litter.

Mr Duncan Bluck, chairman of the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourist Board, while welcoming Lord Young's report, said he wanted to remind the Government that it was important the benefits to Britain of tourism should be reflected in future funding.

Leading article, page 13

Help-lines busy after royal plea

Drug users and their relatives, former addicts and would-be fighters against drug abuse were last night keeping special "help-line" telephone numbers busy after an appeal by the Princess of Wales to the nation to talk openly about the addiction's menace.

She appealed briefly on BBC's *Drugswatch* on Sunday. In the first five hours after the programme, more than 1,200 calls were made. They yielded the names of dozens of newly-formed family and addict support groups and these will join a big contact directory built up by the national co-ordinating body for car services, the Standing Conference on Drug Abuse.

Programme researchers discovered, in a survey before the broadcast, that 60 per cent of drug users had tried counselling before leaving school; half had taken heroin.

Mr Nick Ross, a presenter of the two-hour programme, said: "The help lines were something of an experiment but the number of calls received have shown how much latent concern and practical good will that exist." The Princess had joined show business celebrities in signing a banner endorsing the programme's slogan.

Medicines watchdog sued over Opren

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The Committee on Safety of Medicines is being sued by hundreds of people who claim to be victims of the anti-arthritis drug, Opren, which was withdrawn in 1982 after the deaths of 83 people and almost 4,000 cases of side-effects.

In what is thought to be the first time the Government's drug safety watchdog has been sued for damages, the Opren "action committee" announced the action yesterday, which involves about 300 writs.

The action committee claimed it had evidence of a "comprehensive failure" by the Department of Health and the CSM "to give the public the protection it needed and deserved to expect."

The writs, linking the CSM and health ministers as the licensing authority, with the manufacturers, Eli Lilly and Dista Products in claims for damages, have been issued, lawyers for the action committee said. More than 1,000 claimants were expected to become involved.

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent South, is demanding a public inquiry. In a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, he said: "The issues to be examined should include the relationships between members of the CSM and drug companies, the secrecy of the CSM's deliberations, and criteria for granting product licences and the efficacy of clinical trials."

Opren was withdrawn within two years of its launch, but while the CSM granted the drug a licence, the action committee says it was refused in the United States, Sweden, Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

Pre-launch trials involved 291 patients in the United Kingdom.

The group is also questioning the involvement of Professor Sir Abraham Goldberg, who joined the CSM shortly afterwards.

According to the action committee, Sir Abraham was involved in trials on Opren before its launch.

Both Sir Abraham and the Department of Health, which speaks for the CSM, declined to comment yesterday, saying the matter was sub-judice.

If the action were successful, it is expected that damages would be met by the taxpayer through the Department of Health rather than by individual members of the committee, which is a statutory body appointed to advise ministers.

Panda dies two weeks after operation

By Robin Young

London zoo announced yesterday that Ching Ching, its female panda, died on Saturday of peritonitis connected with impaction of the colon. The announcement was delayed until a post-mortem examination could be completed.

Ching Ching, who was a gift from the Chinese during a visit to China in 1973 by Mr Edward Heath, then Prime Minister. The cubs were aged two when they arrived in September 1974 having flown from Peking in a British Airways 707 fitted with panda-size oxygen masks and ice blocks for the animals to sit on in case they became too hot.

Dr Brian Bertram, the zoo's curator of mammals, said yesterday that for at least the past five years Ching Ching, whose name meant "crystal bright", had suffered with a "ropy gut".

She became a frequent visitor to the vet's operating theatre. Two weeks ago she had her third major operation for a blocked intestine. The operation was thought to have been a success, but she took a turn for the worse on Friday, and died peacefully on Saturday.

London zoo's last female panda, Chi Chi, is still to be seen in the Natural History Museum.

Sex-change demand by 14-year old

Heidi Jane Neale, aged 14, accused of murdering a 16-year-old boy, told a psychiatrist before the killing that she wanted a sex change. Mold, Crown Court was told yesterday. Neale, who had been under psychiatric care since the age of six, was called by a very seriously emotionally deprived young woman and seriously emotionally retarded, by Dr James Lancelley, a psychiatrist.

Neale, of Spring Bank, Hants, near Nantwich, Cheshire, had admitted stabbing Stuart Langley to death with a kitchen knife last December, during a kissing session behind a Methodist chapel, Mr Malcolm Pill, QC, prosecuting told the court. She allegedly told police she was angry and jealous and heard voices in her head. She has denied murder and Mr Pill told the jury that they had to decide whether she was guilty of murder or manslaughter because of diminished responsibility.

Dr Lancelley, told the court that Neale had made the demand for a sex change during three separate interviews last year. The trial was adjourned until today.

Car servicing sites for railway stations

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

That is why it is going so well and why BR is so keen. They conducted their own survey to check custom reaction and to assess the potential over the country as a whole.

"As a result they are talking of 300 possible sites. We are hoping to have 200 mostly at rural locations in the eastern and southern regions.

"We are in the process of exchanging contracts with BR who obviously want some control over the actual development of their sites. We plan to open 26 further sites in our first year."

But Mr Govier's company will not run all the garages. It will sell franchises for about £28,000, plus 6 per cent of turnover. Franchise holders will receive a purpose-built prefabricated workshop and equipment valued at £70,000, staff training and promotional support.

Last night the Motor Agents Association, which represents most of Britain's garages, said: "Garages cannot go on sticking to the old traditional ways. With longer service intervals and a lower service content in modern cars, workshops now need three to five times as many cars passing through to give the same turnover."

A BR spokesman said: "Following the two pilot schemes we now hope to repeat them on a national basis. Evaluations are still continuing and we are negotiating with a number of interested companies."



Fifteen students from the Model Secondary School for the Deaf in Washington, D.C., have arrived in London to present the musical, *Godspell*, at Sadler's Wells Theatre on July 23, 26 and 27. The students will perform through dance, mime and American sign language while a full cast of actors sing and speak (Photograph: Warren Harrison).

Prices of houses are levelling out

By Christopher Warmen, Property Correspondent

House price increases for the second quarter of 1985 have tended to level out, according to the latest survey by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, published today.

More than half of the 238 estate agents surveyed throughout the country reported that prices had remained unchanged during the quarter ending June 30, and 93 agents indicated that prices had risen by up to 2 per cent. Only 19 reported increases of 5 per cent or more.

The institution says that realistically-priced houses are selling well, with London and the Home Counties continuing to enjoy the spring boom.

High mortgage interest rates, however, have affected the market, causing uncertainty and reluctance, particularly among first-time buyers or those contemplating local moves. The slowing down has been compounded by the coming holiday season.

The strongest areas of activity remain in the lower end of the market and among special top-priced properties, the institution says.

Commenting on the latest figures, Mr John Thomas, RICS spokesman on the housing market, said there were no signs of an abatement in demand for houses in some areas, particularly London and the Home Counties, although other regions indicated a great variety in both demand and supply.

Abandoned children claimed

A national search for the mother of two children found abandoned at St Thomas's Hospital in Lambeth, London, ended yesterday when she and the father walked into the casualty ward.

Dr Graham Clayden, a consultant paediatrician, said his main concern was that the parents, believed to come from Chichester, West Sussex, should be reunited and put "in as pleasant as possible circumstances" with their children.

A spokesman for Scotland Yard said the parents went to the hospital as a result of national publicity.

Court challenge on homeless payments

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, was accused in the High Court yesterday of forcing thousands of unemployed bed and breakfast boarders on to the streets.

New regulations mean those claiming payments, who in the past stayed in one area, must move on after four weeks or lose their money.

In a challenge to the regulations on behalf of Mr Simon Cotton, aged 22, an unemployed shop assistant, Mr Richard Drabble told Mr Justice Mann that the time limit was "simply unreasonable".

He said the presumed purpose was to allow a person to make other arrangements.

Mr Cotton became homeless after being made redundant and moved into lodgings for which he claimed £30 a week. The DHSS told him he would be entitled to payment only if he moved to another area and did not return for six weeks.

Mr Drabble claimed that Mr Fowler had no power under the Supplementary Benefit Act 1976 to make such changes. He could not designate "board and lodging areas", nor lay down the time limit for each area.

The DHSS is contesting the claim.

Two jailed for rider's death

Two youths stretched a lifeboat rope across Undercliff Promenade, Bournemouth, and decapitated a motorcyclist, Winchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

When asked why they had done it, Adrian Hulme, aged 17, of Hythe, near Southampton, replied: "It was not to kill."

Mr Vincent Gabriel, aged 22, an hotel chef, who was riding late at night on his 650cc motorcycle did not see the rope.

Hulme and Stephen Mainwaring, aged 17, of Christchurch, Hampshire, were each sentenced to 30 months' youth custody.

Firearm charge

Paul Hayward, aged 22, of Victoria Street, Barnstaple, Devon, was remanded in custody for a week by the town's magistrates yesterday charged with possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life after an incident at Fremington, north Devon, on Sunday.

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21-23	21-23	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
24-26	24-26	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
27-29	27-29	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
30-32	30-32	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
33-35	33-35	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
36-38	36-38	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
39-41	39-41	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
42-44	42-44	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
45-47	45-47	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
48-50	48-50	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
51-53	51-53	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
54-56	54-56	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
57-59	57-59	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
60-62	60-62	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
63-65	63-65	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
66-68	66-68	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376
69-71	69-71	£2,125	£2,125	£4,250	£4,250	£5,188	£5,188	£10,376	£10,376

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PARLIAMENT JULY 22 1985

Feeding the starving

How peers see themselves

Transport questions

Hercules food airlift to be extended until end of year

FAMINE RELIEF

The operation of two RAF Hercules aircraft in distributing food for famine relief in Ethiopia, which had originally been due to cease at the end of September, will now be extended until the end of the year, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, announced in the Commons.

This new commitment demonstrated the Government's continuing concern for the drought victims and its contribution had been prompt, generous and sustained, he said in a statement to the House following his recent visit to Ethiopia.

Mr Stuart Holland, Opposition spokesman on overseas development and co-operation, said the minister's visit was following instead of leading the impact of the *Live Aid* appeal, to which the British and international public had responded so magnificently, and it had been designed to disguise the Government's reluctance to take the key measures urged on them by the Opposition.

In his statement, Mr Raison said: "I visited Ethiopia from July 16 to 19 to assess the current famine situation and the need for further relief there. I revisited the feeding centres at Korem, which I saw last November, spent half a day at Assab port, went on an airfield operation in an RAF Hercules, and had discussions with Ethiopian ministers, the UN Coordinator, Mr Kurt Jansson, the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner and representatives of international and voluntary agencies."

The international relief effort, in which both the British Government and people have played an important part, has alleviated much of the worst suffering which we saw on our television screens in the latter part of 1984. Rain is now falling in many parts of Ethiopia, some crops have been planted and livestock is beginning to recover.

However, there are still large areas, notably Wollo and parts of Tigray and Afar, where the rains have been only intermittent and yet to come at all. It will be several weeks before any reliable harvest can be made. It will be several months before that harvest can be gathered.

All to whom I spoke in Ethiopia agreed that, even with the most favourable rains, this year's harvest will be well below that of a normal year. It is essential, therefore, that the relief efforts are maintained into 1986.

The UN Coordinator estimates that with current stocks in Ethiopia and firm pledges of further aid, the overall food supply should be adequate for the rest of this year.

Effective use is being made of the dumper trucks, grain conveyors and tarpaulins we have provided. We shall be sending out more of these further supply of tarpaulins for use at Massawa and on relief trucks.

The overriding priority now is to improve food distribution. There are still not enough trucks available.

Our major contribution to food distribution in Ethiopia has been the provision since November 3 last year of two RAF Hercules aircraft and their accompanying detachments, including a team from the Royal Corps of Transport. This operation has now airlifted well over 12,600 tonnes of grain and dropped a further 7,000 tonnes to places inaccessible by any other means of transport.

We had expected that by September the ending of the rains would enable food to be distributed more widely and efficiently by road.

My visit has confirmed that road remains the most cost-effective way of moving large quantities of grain. The build-up of road transport has gone more slowly than expected. Areas inaccessible by road will continue to depend on food brought from outside until their own harvest is in, as we all hope it will be, at the end of the year. The Hercules also provide a much-valued flexibility.

We have now been able to weigh up carefully the future of the Hercules operation and to discuss it fully with the Ethiopian Government, who asked us to extend it, with the UN Co-ordinator and with other relief agencies.

We have concluded that the aircraft will continue to be needed until the end of the year. We are therefore conveying to the Ethiopian Government our offer to keep the two aircraft and accompanying detachment on relief operations until the latter part of December.



Holland: Minister shuffling the aid budget

Mr Holland said: "We know why the minister has just been in and out of Ethiopia and he has made his statement. We warned in the spring of last year there would be a tragedy of Biblical proportions unless the Government took pre-emptive action. It failed to act then."

We pressed the Government to bring pressure to bear on the administration in Addis Ababa to call for safe passage for food aid. He has said nothing about representations he may or may not have made on that point.

We are certainly glad he has announced the Hercules will stay after September. So they should do. Will he confirm the Hercules will only support the relief effort, not aid which by road and rail transport should have reached the drought areas already and the contribution they can make, despite the

magnificent role of the RAF, is likely to be marginal?

He should have matched *Band Aid* and *Live Aid* pound for pound with aid resources, rather than simply shuffling the aid budget.

Mr Raison: His harangue is largely synthetic. I believe the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Neil Kinnock) who is now in Ethiopia has shown more appreciation of what we are doing than his henchman.

On the question of safe passage, I have discussed that again. It is an extremely difficult question. We have to realize there is a bitter civil war going on and neither side is likely to relinquish that war at the present time.

On the question of the Hercules only supplementing truck food aid, I have made it clear what the role of the Hercules is and what the role of the truck is. I have not concealed the fact that the role of the truck is the major part of the operation and the numbers are building up well.

But at the same time I do believe that the Hercules does have a role, which it carries out quite superbly, in supplementing the efforts of those trucks.

Mr Robert Jones (West Hertfordshire, C) accused the Opposition of carping.

Would the extra cost of the Hercules project extension fall on the aid budget or would it be resources additional to the budget?

The reported charges by the Ethiopian government for port entry of grain were an affront to most British people. Mr Raison said the Ministry of Defence for agreeing to meet the half share of the cost of the Hercules which came to about £750,000 a month.

He had discussed port charges with the Ethiopian Government and the voluntary agencies at length. Now, there was a need for the voluntary agencies to talk to the Ethiopian Government and to present a coordinated case to the Ethiopian Government. The British Government would support them.

Dame Judith Hart (Clydesdale, Lab), a former Minister for Overseas Development welcomed the continuation of the work of the Hercules. But there was a question throughout the country that not one extra penny had been added to the aid programme, so elsewhere within the programme the desperate needs of others were not being helped. The trucks should have been delivered by now. The Government had been dilatory.

Mr Raison rejected these charges. The defence ministry had provided extra resources.

In his own budget, most of what had been done had been funded first from the contingency allowance which existed before the 1984-85 financial year. Some 172 examiners have been recruited which, taking account of retirement and other factors, was a net gain of 65 examiners.

A total of 1,850,000 took the test in 1984-85.

Extended driving test rejected

MOTORING

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, announced in the Commons that the Secretary of State (Mr Nicholas Ridley) had been unable to accept proposals for extending the driving test as recommended in the Select Committee on Transport's report on road safety.

To require learner drivers to undergo more time would involve more overtime, she added, and few test centres were convenient to a dual carriageway or motorway.

Mr Peter Brabner (Leicester East, C) said in a passionate reply that the Select Committee on Transport and other people's lives after half-hour's instruction.

Would she not agree that there ought to be night-time driving instruction and that people driving at night would be a danger to themselves and others?

Mr Chalker: I must ask him to look at the practicalities of the situation. It is simply not feasible for examiners to take people at night time; it would require massive overtime and a higher fee.

Less than half of the test centres are within reach of dual carriageways and even fewer within reach of a motorway. I hope he will consider our response in a fuller way before making any further proposals.

Mr Gordon Bagley (Sunderland South, Lab), chairman of the Select Committee on Transport: There will be some disappointment in the committee that the minister has not been able to accept its recommendations on this.

Mrs Chalker: I fully agree with many of the things Mr Bagley's committee said in the report. I also agree with the need to improve the quality of instruction. That is why Mrs Elizabeth Peacock (Bath and Spex, C) brought in an Act to help us improve driving instruction.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L) said that the Government's instruction would be a step towards a shortening in the delays for taking tests.

Mrs Chalker: We have undertaken substantial recruitment in the number of examiners. Since 1984 some 172 examiners have been recruited which, taking account of retirement and other factors, was a net gain of 65 examiners.

A total of 1,850,000 took the test in 1984-85.

Means rather than end objectionable

CORRUPTION CASE

It was the means of corruption, not its end, which was objectionable, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said when a Labour MP suggested that it was preferable and cheaper to eliminate waste in a ministry than to take a newspaper to court for corruption.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) had asked on how many occasions the Prevention of Corruption Act had been used against any newspaper.

Sir Michael Havers: The relevant records do not distinguish between defendants by reference to their occupation or business. One prosecution of a newspaper company for corruption is pending but I know of no previous cases of that kind.

Mr Hamilton: If a newspaper exposes gross extravagance and waste within a Government department, is it not the duty of the Government to take action to prevent such waste? It is not the duty of the Government to take action to prevent such waste?

Sir Michael Havers: The essence of the offence of corruption is the use of a public official's position to a person to subvert his loyalty to his principal whether in the public or the private sector. It is the means and not the end which is objectionable.

Peer believes cameras have saved House from extinction

TELEVISION

It would be a pity to lose the large audiences which have been built up, those who were taking an interest in the business of the House, only to have to create them again, beginning from scratch, perhaps in a few months time, Lord Stansfield (C) said in opening a debate on the House's television experiment.

He moved a motion approving the extension of the experiment until such time as the House decided whether or not to permit the permanent televising of its proceedings.

What we are considering (he went on) is whether the House would wish to agree to televising continuing on the present basis for the few months after mid-October, when the House returns, until it comes to consider the definitive report from the Select Committee on television, the proceedings, or whether the experiment should be brought to an end now.

Not many peers felt that either Lord Stansfield or peers individually had been affected for the worse because of the existence of cameras in the House. The greater respect and reputation in the country of the House and an improved understanding among the people of the part that it played in the nation's life had become evident.

The great majority of peers considered the experiment to have been successful in these terms.

There were more peers who might have been doubtful in the beginning about the wisdom of televising the House but none was so sceptical that it was a good thing as opposed to the other way round.

The televising of the House (he

continued) has gained a certain momentum in the country. I hope you will feel that the time to bring it to an end, if it comes to that, would be after the committee have presented their definitive report and the House has considered it and taken a decision.

There must be, to say the least, a good possibility that they will decide when that time comes that televising should be continued for a notably longer term, in which case what a pity to throw away all that has been gained in the past few months.

Lord Peyton of Yewville, who moved an amendment that the select committee produce a full report on the experiment and make recommendations on future televising of proceedings before the Christmas recess, said his principal anxiety was that broadcasters would always give priority to what they regarded as interesting and were likely to brush other interests aside.

It was easy to see bias where there was none but there was a fear that while attempting to be fair, broadcasters would end up by being short, sharp and exciting, whereas what was important was often the reverse.

Then there is the fear (he said) that this House is being used as a key to the House of Commons. It is there rather than here that events which constitute good material for television occur. Concern as to whether the televising of the House will be beneficial either for Parliament or for the nation, is unlikely to be uppermost in the minds of broadcasters.

They would be looking for matters that made an immediate impact and in so doing would overlook the interests of Parliament.

The amendment was rejected by 135 votes to 52 - majority against, 83, and the motion was agreed to.

Road tax stays in spite of much evasion

EXCISE DUTY

The Government had no plans to abolish vehicle excise duty at the moment, Mr Nicholas Ridley said. The benefits were greater than the disadvantages, Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Transport, indicated during questions in the Commons.

He told MPs that last year over 290,000 vehicle excise duty evaders were prosecuted or settled out of court, 10 per cent more than in 1983. The number of offenders dealt with had risen even higher this year as a result of further measures now being taken.

The most recent survey of evasion estimated that about 3.5 per cent of cars and vans on the road were evading the tax.

Mr Edward Taylor (South East, C) said that the Government's efforts to curb evasion were still amounts to an horrendous loss to the Treasury. Would he not be complacent about this and consider the possibility of a national tax on petrol?

Sir Michael Havers: It is not a national tax on petrol. It is a tax on the use of the road. It is a tax on the use of the road.

Mr Spicer: I am not complacent at all about the level of evasion which resulted in £119 million loss in revenue. Some other form of taxation would be a matter for the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Nigel Lawson). Many issues are at stake.

As for strengthening the powers of local authorities to do away with unlicensed or abandoned vehicles, there are a number of practical difficulties, for instance in some cases what might look like unlicensed cars are in fact licensed cars which have been taken off the road.

Mr Spicer: This is not exclusive to London. The Bill to strengthen the Government's powers in Scotland by allowing for evasive cases to need only a witness is now before the House of Lords.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield North, C) asked for representations to be made to the Chancellor to urge him to replace vehicle excise duty with an extra tax on petrol.

Mr Spicer: There are conflicting views about replacing the duty with a different form of taxation. There are arguments for and against and the department recognizes those arguments.

MPs approve proposal for three upratings

SOCIAL SECURITY

A Lords amendment to the Social Security Bill which will enable the Government to carry out three upratings of benefits in 16 months so as to bring the uprating date into line with other financial years, such as those for rent and rates, was agreed to by the Commons.

Mr Anthony Newton, Minister for Social Security and the Disabled, said that the solution of having an uprating 16 months after the previous one was not attractive to the Government. It was proposed to carry them out in November 1985, July 1986 and April 1987.

Mrs Margaret Beckett (Derby South, Lab) said that Labour noted the hint of the Government's intention to carry out the three upratings.

Mr Newton said that the Government would take the latest available retail price index which enabled them to carry out the uprating at the time wanted and apply it fairly to benefit figures.

The House also agreed with a Lords amendment which Mr Newton said would give the Government the power needed to change the Vaccine Damage

Payments Act 1979 in order to vary the amount payable by means of a parliamentary order.

He said a number of representatives had been made to the Government and it was well known that there had been concern over this point. The Government concluded it was right to be in a position where the amount could be raised more easily than before and took the opportunity of the Social Security Bill to bring this about.

The Government did not have a definite plan for an annual uprating, but it followed there would be greater flexibility. The extra cost was estimated in a full year at £120,000. This was quite a small sum but of considerable significance to the families helped.

Remaining Lords amendments were agreed to.

Lords amendments to the Interception of Communications Bill and Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol, etc) Bill were agreed to.

Progress of Bills

The British Railways (Trowse Bridge) Bill was read the third time and the Poole Borough Council Bill was read a second time in the Commons.

Coach parking problems

LONDON

Congestion caused by tourist coaches in London was criticized during question time in the Commons when Mr Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, pointed out that for the next eight months the GLC was still responsible for parking provision in the capital.

Mrs Chalker said the main problems of coach congestion in London were not on trunk roads but in the sensitive central area where there was a shortage of proper parking space. She had impressed on the GLC the importance of the reduction in coach parking but was seeking to ensure that urgent action was taken for summer 1986.

Mr William Hamilton (Fife Central, Lab) said the Palace of Westminster was surrounded by roads full of law-breaking tourist coaches and Westminster Bridge, in particular, was covered with coaches, despite glaringly obvious yellow lines. This caused immense inconvenience to the travelling public.

Mrs Chalker said she shared concern about the problem of coach parking in London.

Whilst we welcome (she went on) the £10 billion that tourism brings to this country, we have to take steps. It is for the GLC to identify the proper parking places on and off street. It is important that they get on with this as quickly as possible and the Department of Transport has sought to help them in a number of ways.

We shall be having further discussions this week.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on changes in immigration rules. Debate on increase in Lord Chancellor's salary. Lords (2.30): Finance Bill, second reading and remaining stages.

Lessening abuse at Speakers' Corner

DISRUPTION

A tougher approach by the police to persistent obstruction or abuse of speech at Speakers' Corner, Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, "Speaker's Corner", according to a police inspector, but the Government is considering the problem caused by regulations governing the Park.

Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, reported this to the House of Commons during question time, when Mr David Wainwright (Leamington, Lab) asked what he was considering prosecuting against any people alleged to have been responsible for persistent obstruction or abuse of speech at Hyde Park.

Sir Michael Havers: Earlier this year, the Metropolitan Police sought the advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions as to the institution of proceedings under the Public Order Act 1961, against persons responsible for obstruction of speech at Speakers' Corner.

The Director took the view that these traditional gatherings which are not called together in a formal way, but which are a part of the life of the city, should be protected by the provisions of the 1961 Act. I agreed with that view and have invited the Home Secretary to consider the problem raised by this case.

The police have since then provided with legal advice and their powers under the Royal and other Parks and Gardens Regulations 1977 and the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for the Environment are now considering the situation to see whether the provisions are sufficient to deal with the mischief.

Mr Wainwright: Speakers' Corner is a place where people have a right to express their views. It is a place where people have a right to be heard. It is a place where people have a right to be heard.

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Crowd control debate sought

Mr Tony Benn (Chesterfield, Lab) has refused a request in the Commons for a temporary debate on the public order legislation which he said, recommended the police to use illegal methods in dealing with demonstrators.

But the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) gave his consent to Mr Benn's request in the Library of the House documents relating to last week's trial of pickets accused, and cleared, of riot and unlawful assembly during the miners' strike.

Mr Benn said that the manual of the Association of Chief Police Officers, approved by the Home Office, provided in-training for police in paramilitary operations by such means as incapacitating demonstrators by inflicting sound bodily harm, cantering police horses into crowds and the use of noise to instil fear.

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Visitor's jurisdiction and that of the courts

The jurisdiction of the courts and of a university or college Visitor were mutually exclusive, and a dispute had the necessary "domesticity" if it involved members of the college and the interpretation of its internal rules, customs and procedures, even if those were incorporated in the terms of a contract of employment.

Mr Justice Hoffman so held in the Chancery Division on July 8, when striking out an action by Professor Albert Hines who claimed that Birkbeck College had unlawfully purported to terminate his appointment as professor of economics and that London University would be acting unlawfully if it continued with procedures to deprive him of his title and status of professor.

Mr Michael Lever, QC and Mr Nicholas Beckett for the appellant; Mr Alan Pardoe for the local authority.

MR JUSTICE WAITE said that in 1982 government pressure on local authorities to reduce education expenditure led Kent County Council to dispute with part-time staff responsible for school meals dismissal.

In March, 1982, school dinner ladies received letters terminating their employment and offering new contracts with effectively less pay. Most accepted re-employment but some brought claims for unfair dismissal.

Their claims were upheld and at the hearing to assess compensation the industrial tribunal found that without the reduction in pay the school meals service would have been scrapped altogether. They accordingly limited the period for loss of wages to one year.

That was challenged on appeal on the ground that it was contrary to the practice approved in *Countess of Northampton v Birkbeck College* (1984) 1 CR 218.

In that case Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson held that industrial tribunals should assess the loss down to the date of assessment by treating the employer as liable for loss of wages down to that date but setting against that amount any earnings received from alternative employment. If at the date of assessment the employee had not obtained comparable employment the industrial tribunal should form a view as to how long it would be before he got such employment and should compensate him in respect of that period.

The appeal tribunal considered that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in substituting a date to what might have happened to the school meal service if the council had not reduced the dinner ladies' pay for the correct test which was to look at the actual position at the time of the compensation hearing. The appeal would be allowed.

Solicitors: Selwood & Harty, Folkestone; Mr R. McVittie, Maidstone.

Court of Appeal

Civil remedy before prosecution justifiable

Ramseyde Borough Council v Ball and Others

Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Purchas and Sir Roger Ormrod (Judgment delivered July 17)

Where land was being prepared for use as a caravan site in contravention of enforcement and stop notices, the council's authority was justified in seeking an injunction against the landowners.

The Court of Appeal, in a reserved judgment, allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Ramseyde Borough Council, from a decision of Judge Blackett-Ord, who, sitting as a judge of the Chancery Division, refused an interlocutory injunction restraining the defendants, Mr David Ball and others, from using the land for the siting of caravans for residential purposes.

Mr Michael J. Burrell for the council; Mr Peter O'Connell QC and Mr Henry Seagrove for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE FOX said that the land, about 2.7 acres in extent, was at Clockhouse Lane, Egham, Surrey. It was within the Green Belt. The council was the local planning authority and it brought the proceedings under section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972.

Mr Ball owned the freehold of the land. The other defendants were equitable co-owners having contributed to the purchase price in equal shares.

Having referred to the defendants' activities in contravention of enforcement and stop notices served by the council, his Lordship said that upon a substantive hearing of the council's motion, the judge decided, as a matter of fact, that the council had not brought itself within the principles which justified the grant of an injunction to local authorities in cases where Parliament had prescribed a criminal penalty for infringement of the public law.

Section 222 provided: "(1) Where a local authority considers it

expedient for the promotion or protection of the interests of the inhabitants of their area - (a) they may prosecute or defend or appear in any legal proceedings or in the case of civil proceedings may institute them in their own name...."

It was clear from the decision of the House of Lords in *Stoke-on-Trent City Council v Wicks* (1984) 1 AC 754 that that enactment was wide enough to authorize the local authority to institute proceedings for the enforcement of the public law in their area.

But it was also clear from the same case that Parliament having prescribed a penalty for an offence, the local authority should be reluctant to seek and the court should be reluctant to grant an injunction which if disobeyed may involve the plaintiff in actions far more onerous than the penalty imposed for the offence: see per Lord Templeman at p776.

In *Gouriet v Union of Post Office Workers* (1978) AC 435, 481 Lord Wilberforce said that the right to invoke the assistance of an injunction was "confined in practice to cases where an offence is frequently repeated in disregard of a usually inadequate penalty, or in cases of an emergency."

In the present case, Mr Ball and his co-owners purchased the land with the intention of using it as a gypsy caravan site. That intention they pursued with absolute determination, and in actions far more onerous than the penalty imposed for the offence: see per Lord Templeman at p776.

The question was whether the council should have been restrained by the court from resorting to the civil courts. The penalties were not substantial; see sections 89 and 90 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.

The council was right in its assertion that it would have been futile to have sought to prevent the

defendants bringing their caravans on the land by instituting prosecutions. Prosecutions would have been too slow. The caravan site would have been well established before the proceedings, including appeals, were completed. And the council would be justified in doubting the effectiveness of a criminal penalty against gypsies.

The council was justified in an area of Green Belt land quite near London. The control of such land, and in particular of its use for residential purposes was a matter of importance to the public. The circumstances of the case brought it within the authorities which justified recourse to civil remedies without first exhausting the processes of the criminal law.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS, agreeing, said that where it was necessary to resort to relief at civil law in order to prevent irreparable damage, which might well not be prevented by process in the magistrates' court, then a local authority should be able to act under section 222 of the 1972 Act.

That right should not be restricted to any particular class or classes of infringement but must depend on the particular facts of each individual case. In limiting the

granting of relief to two categories, by referring to "inadequate penalty" and "deliberate flouting of the law", the judge fell into error.

SIR ROGER ORMROD, also agreeing, said that the judge misdirected himself in two respects. First, he attached undue significance to the phrase "which occurred in the *Stoke-on-Trent* case" deliberately and flouting the law, he held that he had to be satisfied, before he could properly grant an injunction, that the plaintiffs had shown that the defendants had behaved in such a manner....

Second, assuming that to be the proper test, he was wrong in not holding on the evidence that the defendants had "deliberately and flagrantly flouted the law".

That phrase was, in fact, the basis of Lord Fraser's opinion in the *Stoke-on-Trent* case: see p767. It was so vivid and easily quoted that it could easily be taken out of context. But the ratio of Lord Templeman's leading opinion in that case did not involve that striking phrase. The other members of the House agreed with Lord Templeman, without mention of the phrase.

Solicitors: Royds Burdell, Leo Cash, Haslemere.

Law Report July 23 1985

Conviction no proof of misconduct

Regina v Professional Conduct Committee of the

Manchester airport could become limited company to avoid privatization

A plan to make Manchester International Airport a limited company, with the share issue being distributed among local authorities, was unveiled yesterday.

The proposal comes eight months ahead of the planned abolition of Greater Manchester Metropolitan Council, which is part-owner of the airport with the city council. It is designed to avoid privatization, which could follow the demise of the GMC.

Details of the plan were disclosed by Mr Graham Stringer, leader of the city council, who said he believed that if privatization were allowed to occur, then "the private sector would be more likely to take a quick profit and then cut and run."

"We reluctantly accept that change is inevitable under new government legislation, but the change of the type we are recommending is the only way to protect what is commonly recognized as the region's most important employment and economic asset," he said.

At present, the GMC and city council each own 25,000 shares in the airport. Under the new structure, more than 58 per cent of the shares would be held by the city, and the rest would go to the remaining nine district councils within the Greater Manchester area, after the GMC has gone.

If approved in principle by

the city and county councils, which is widely expected, the proposals will be issued to the district councils within Greater Manchester and to the Secretaries of State for Transport and the Environment, who must agree the details before they can be implemented.

Manchester International Airport (MIA) is poised for a take-off that will astonish those taken in by its recent anti-Stansfield propaganda (our Transport Editor writes). MPs from the north of England and other supporters seemed to be arguing that Manchester, already hit by discrimination from the South-east, would be crippled if Stansfield went ahead.

Stansfield is going ahead; but so is Manchester, and fast. The year relation, which incidentally made a £14 million profit last year, is about to strike it rich.

Traffic grew 16 per cent to six million last year, one of the highest growth rates, not only in Britain but Europe.

New £20 million terminal extensions, raising capacity to nine million passengers a year, are to be opened next month by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, who authorized Stansfield, but spoke glowingly of MIA in the process. This comes after a big runway extension enabling MIA to take any aircraft loaded for any route.

An Anglo-US agreement is expected for a new transatlantic service to Chicago by American Airlines, one of the world's biggest and most successful carriers.

British Airways' new New York service, opened in the spring, is running successfully, with about 200 passengers a flight, and will be followed during the next year by nearly a score of new European and long-haul routes, including Singapore Airlines' much fought-over service to Singapore; British Airways to Hong Kong, and others to Athens, Hamburg, Lisbon, Rotterdam and Stockholm.

Preparatory work is pressing ahead for a second terminal that will raise capacity to 20 million passengers a year in the 1990s, similar to Gatwick airport. Unlike Gatwick, MIA expects little opposition to expansion although it lies partly in the Cheshire green belt.

Mr Gil Thompson, MIA's chief executive, believes his airport's role is to carry traffic which would move via Manchester in a free market.

The American Airlines case, like that of Singapore already settled, is central to the argument. MIA point out that they handle 18 per cent of Britain's charter traffic and only 2 per cent of scheduled, and argue that this is because the former is free and the latter is not.



The hologram believed to be the largest in the world (above), measuring 6ft, 6in by 3ft, 3in, by the sculptor Alexander, was on show in London yesterday. The hologram is built up using laser light to create a three dimensional image (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Saudi prince bailed on drug charge

Prince Mashour Bin Saud Abdul Aziz, who is facing a drugs conspiracy charge, was granted £150,000 bail on appeal to a judge in London yesterday.

The prince, a nephew of the King of Saudi Arabia, was in custody on remand at Wormwood Scrubs prison after being refused bail by Marylebone magistrates last Friday.

His brother, Prince Wallid, stood a £100,000 bail surety and a family friend, Mr Adrian Almandor, stood £50,000.

Prince Mashour, aged 31, of Cheval Place, South Kensington, was also ordered to live at Lowndes Place, Knightsbridge, and to report every Monday and Friday to Rochester Row police station.

He had been in custody on remand since he first appeared at Marylebone Magistrates' Court on July 13.

Prince Mashour who is charged with conspiring with Gary Favoury and others, to supply cocaine on or before April 1, is to appear at Marylebone Magistrates' Court on Thursday.

Thorn EMI to build 8-screen cinema

By Our Arts Correspondent

Thorn EMI is to spend £3.5 million building Britain's first "multiplex" cinema, a complex of eight screens seating a total audience of 1,840.

Each auditorium will have fully-automated projection and Dolby stereo sound, and the company intends to install 70mm film projection. The cinema will be built on a site at Salford Docks in Manchester, by the side of the ship canal.

It will be part of a development which includes restaurants, shops and a new hotel.

The site, two miles from the centre of Manchester, will provide Salford with its only cinema, and is Thorn EMI's first effort to build a cinema on "green field" land.

Mr Gary Dartnall, chairman and chief executive of Thorn EMI Screen Entertainment, said: "We are currently in an advanced stage of examination for other similar sites around the country. The multiplex confirms our faith in the future of the industry."

British Film Year welcomed the news of the developments and said new cinemas were opening in Britain at a rate of two screens a month. The three largest chains, Cannon, Rank and Thorn EMI, had been spending more than £1 million a month and there had also been a boom in independent houses.

Community care dearer than stay in hospital

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

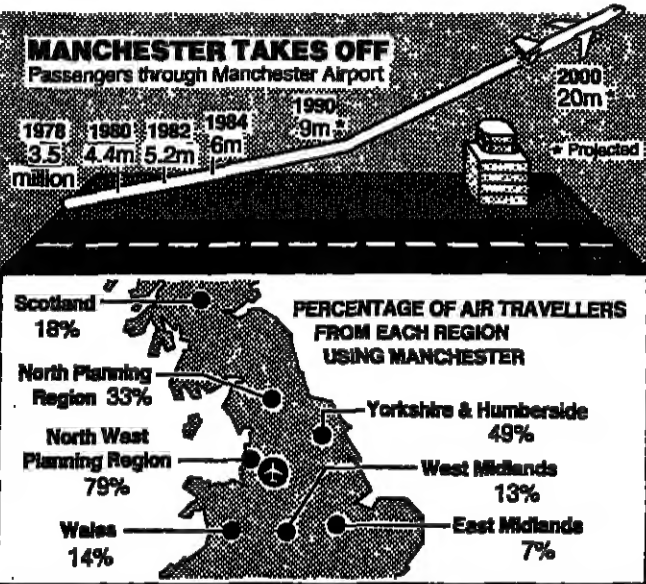
Caring for the mentally handicapped in the community can cost almost two-thirds as much again as care in a long-stay hospital, a study undertaken at a Department of Health financed research centre has shown.

Its findings suggest the Government's hopes that care in the community can be achieved at little or no extra cost are ill-founded, and that extra funds will be needed if the closure of long-stay hospitals is to be successfully achieved.

The study undertaken by the Centre for Health Economics at York University, compared the costs of caring for mentally handicapped people in hospital wards with the cost in 25 smaller National Health Service community units of between 20 and 50 beds.

It showed that for mentally handicapped people with relatively few disabilities who were living in NHS hostels, going out to work or having occupational therapy or training, savings of 14 per cent could be achieved.

But for those needing special care and attention, particularly the elderly, those with physical or behavioural difficulties as well as mental handicap, and for children, the extra cost was as much as 62 per cent more than caring for them in hospital.



Cancer screening: 2

Cervical test delays still cause concern

An overhaul of Britain's much-criticized cervical screening service has been ordered by the Government. In the second of a three part series, THOMSON PRENTICE, our Science Correspondent, examines the prospects for this and other cancer screening techniques.

Cervical screening is the best example on offer of preventive medicine, according to Dr Robert Yule, director of Britain's biggest screening laboratory at the Christie Hospital in Manchester.

"It is a tremendous bargain. It guarantees a cure if cancer of the cervix is detected early enough. There is nothing to compare with it," he says.

Yet the screening programme was described only last March as "a shambles" and is seen by the medical profession as a relative failure, because survival rates have not improved in the past two decades since its introduction.

There are at present at least 25,000 samples waiting to be tested in the Christie laboratory, a backlog of six weeks' work. There have been no increases in staff to test them for nine years.

In 1976, the laboratory carried out 180,000 tests. Last year the figure rose to almost 250,000. Meanwhile, about 2,000 women a year are dying from cervical cancer.

The Government is calling on all health authorities to overhaul the system by installing computerized call and recall methods. All women must be told the results of their tests, and more effective processing of tests in laboratories is being sought.

Professor Alwyn Smith, president of the faculty of community medicine of the Royal College of Physicians believes that the death rate could be cut by three-quarters in the next 20 years if a computerized screening system is introduced and properly used.

An important aid in the early detection of tumours and defective biochemistry is nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) scanning. Such scanners could provide the ultimate technology in screening, but they are extremely expensive.

The Royal Marsden Hospital in Sutton, Surrey has an international reputation in early cancer diagnosis and treatment, and is appealing for help in

raising the £1.5 million to buy and run an NMR scanner.

Cancer of the ovary causes 4,000 deaths a year in Britain, twice as many as cervical cancer, but there is no national screening programme.

The disease is more difficult to detect, and symptoms do not become apparent until it is far advanced. However, a test using an ultrasound scanner was developed two years ago at King's College Hospital, London.

It has proved successful in detecting many ovarian tumours at a very early stage. More than 7,000 women have been screened with ultrasound at the hospital, and another 7,000 are on the waiting list.

Thorough evaluation of the technique and its effectiveness means that several years must elapse before there is enough evidence to support nationally-available screening for ovarian cancer.

Meanwhile, at least one private hospital has introduced the test. The Portland Hospital in London says it can screen as many as 10,000 women in this, its first year. If the demand from patients exceeds this figure, the hospital says it will expand the facility.

President Reagan's cancer has focused attention on the possibilities in Britain of screening against bowel cancers, which kill 17,000 a year in this country.

A study involving 140,000 people is being conducted by Professor Jack Hardcastle at Nottingham University into the effectiveness of screening. Half the number are being offered a test, which involves the individual taking a very small faecal sample and sending it in for laboratory examination.

The other 70,000 are merely observed. After five years, mortality rates in the two groups will be compared. If the results show improved survival prospects for those screened, a national programme may be introduced.

Tomorrow: Which way forward?

Plea for less tree felling

The management committee of the Peak District National Park, has asked the Chatsworth Estate, owned by the Duke of Devonshire, to reduce its plans to sell 200 acres of woodland to 130 acres during the next five years.

Mr Derrick Penrose, agent to the estate, said yesterday that

the timber was needed for agricultural fences, for collieries and for furniture.

Chatsworth has already agreed to reduce felling plans by 14 per cent but the national park authority may have to ask the Forestry Commission for help in obtaining a further reduction.



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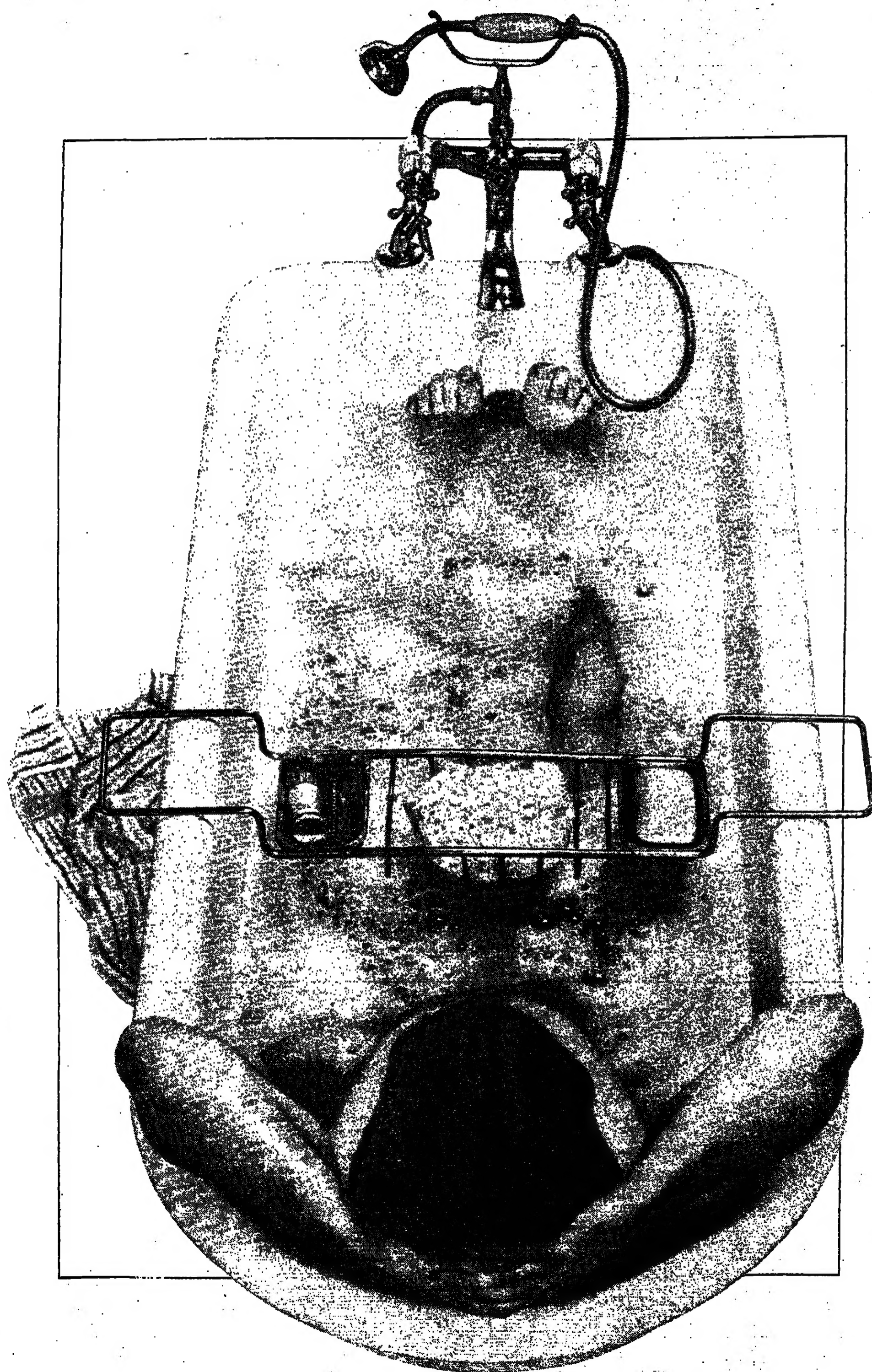
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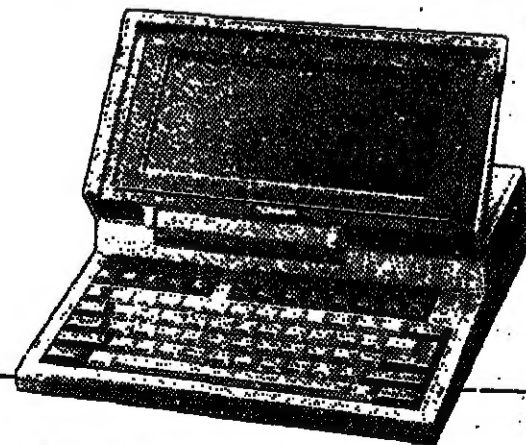
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Aftermath of the Stava valley disaster

Report likely to pinpoint the guilty

From Peter Nichols
Teseo

The Italian Government's first report to Parliament on the Stava valley disaster, due today, is expected to indicate where guilt may lie.

Local feeling sees the principal blame for the loss of more than 200 lives on Friday as divided between the provincial administration and technicians employed by the private company exploiting the quarry.

The reasons most frequently heard for the tragic unleashing of the inundation of mud, water and debris are also twofold: the reservoirs for cleaning mineral ore became overloaded due to continual enlargement and to the weight of muddy deposits; or some natural phenomenon, such as water from a subterranean source, upset an already precarious balance.

The meeting on Sunday night of the Teseo municipal council called for the resignation of the two officials of the Trento provincial administration held responsible for negligence.

The council also called in dramatic terms for regional state aid to clear away the huge quantities of now drying mud which swept down the once idyllic valley.

The first theory as to what went wrong involves the accumulation over years of a house-of-cards effect.

The original permit to quarry the valley and build a reservoir for washing the ore was granted in May 1967 to the Mont Edison Company. The first reservoir was completed the next year, a simple earthen construction without cement which is a typical local method for such basins.

As time passed, the height of

the walls was raised to increase capacity. And then came the fundamental addition which may well have been the catalyst for the disaster, the second reservoir. Built above the first, most of its weight rested on the original basin.

In May 1976 the concession passed to a subsidiary of the state hydrocarbons company and in May 1980 into the private hands of the Praelpi company, of Bergamo.

Throughout all this period there were sporadic protests against the reservoirs: there were already hotels and several houses lower down the valley. Most were destroyed in Friday's catastrophe.

If the cause was simply overloading of the reservoirs, then clearly someone was to blame for lack of control over the use to which they were put.

The second theory, of some natural intervention, does not necessarily provide an exoneration for human guilt. Perhaps technicians were working on the reservoirs only hours before the disaster. Had there been subterranean flooding its signs would surely have been apparent to them.

The public prosecutor's office in Trento yesterday issued more documents notifying the recipient that he is under investigation on specific criminal charges which ultimately might include multiple manslaughter.

Recipients of the 40 or so such communications so far include company executives, provincial and municipal administrators, and all of Teseo's mayors in the last 10 years, including Signor Adriano Fellici, the present incumbent.

The whole council, including the opposition, has expressed solidarity with him and conviction of his innocence.

A crucial document is the report of the council meeting last December which was called to decide on a Praelpi request to enlarge the reservoirs.

The municipality was involved because the request meant cutting over an additional 4,800 square yards of land for the company's use.

The report says that the Mayor went to examine the precise requirements on the ground, accompanied by the forestry inspector from the Trento province, and that the inspector was impressed with the way the company had carried out obligations imposed by provincial authorities.

It adds that the council approved the request because the company had also met other conditions, beginning with the point that material treated in the reservoir came "almost totally" from a local quarry.

That may have been so at the time, but lately, according to the Praelpi, the company had been bringing in materials from at least three other quarries.

Members are carrying out their own investigation about whether there were irregularities in this field.

Municipal councillors feel they can have confidence in the judicial inquiry being conducted by the Trento public prosecutor and the government's commission of inquiry.

But they have little faith that the provincial inquiry will be helpful, given that the heads of the two departments held to be responsible for the reservoirs' security, the department of forestry and industry, have promptly denied all wrongdoing.



Relatives face the grim task of trying to identify victims from photographs of the recovered bodies.

New police minister threatens to ban Nkomo party

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Enos Nkala, in his first public statement since becoming Minister of Home Affairs last week, has threatened to ban the country's only viable opposition party, Zapu.

Mr Nkala, age 53, is regarded as the most bitter foe Zapu has in the government and, with the law enforcement agencies in his hands, it is expected the party will soon face the sternest test of its 23-year history.

The Herald, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, yesterday quoted Mr Nkala as telling a meeting in Uruwanga communal land about 110 miles north-west of here, that unless Zapu, which is led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, stopped guerrilla activities in the western provinces of Matabeleland, the Government would be forced to ban the party.

The campaign by "dissidents" who profess their allegiance to Zapu and Mr Nkomo has been waged since 1982, when Mr Nkomo was sacked from the cabinet by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. The last reported incident was on Wednesday last week, when government forces killed one guerrilla, but failed to apprehend two others with him.

Mr Nkala was quoted as saying that if Mr Nkomo was dealt with, there would be no dissidents.

He said there should be a new

method of dealing with guerrillas.

He added that the five years of attempting reconciliation with Zapu had not worked. "I think that is over. We should now define who the enemy of the people is," he said.

The enmity between the two men runs deep and strong. In 1961 Mr Nkala was Mr Nkomo's assistant in Zapu, then the only organization actively resisting white minority rule. But two years later he was largely responsible for the split in Zapu when he, Mr Mugabe and several other now prominent Zimbabwean politicians defected from the party. The division still dominates local politics.

His fiery oratory caused him to spend most of his life between 1961 and the end of 1979 either in jail for political crimes or in detention.

A cartoon in the Bulawayo daily newspaper, *The Chronicle*, expressed the anxieties felt in Zapu and in Matabeleland at his new appointment. It depicted him in a police uniform, standing in Bulawayo with people fleeing in terror from him.

Mr Nkala is not a member of Parliament. He is contesting the constituency of Kariba in the remote north of the country, one of the seats voted for by the black electorate.

Nuclear pact may crown Li's visit

From Michael Blayon, Washington

President Li Xianian of China arrived here for a 10-day visit which may coincide with President Reagan approving a long-dormant nuclear co-operation agreement with China.

The 76-year-old head of state, who walked into the US on Sunday across the Rainbow Bridge at the Niagara Falls, will meet Mr Reagan, two years his junior, at a welcoming ceremony this morning and a state banquet in the evening. It will be the President's first encounter with a foreign leader since his operation nine days ago.

Mr Reagan is being urged to submit to Congress a framework agreement on nuclear co-operation with China which was initiated 14 months ago during his visit to Peking.

The agreement was delayed because of worries in Congress over safeguards against the spread of nuclear technology to third world countries and hesitations in the Defence Department over suspected Chinese help to Pakistan in its nuclear programme.

However, China has now given assurances that have apparently satisfied the energy and state departments and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Administration officials have told Congressional leaders that Chinese technicians have left the place in Pakistan where US intelligence thought a weapons programme was underway.

President Reagan wants to propose the agreement to Congress during President Li's visit as evidence of concrete progress in US-Chinese relations and to show he is handling important foreign policy issues despite his illness.

But before doing so he will seek assurances that Congress would not embarrass him by holding up the pact during the Chinese visit.

The treaty opens the way for US firms to compete for billions of dollars worth of business in China's burgeoning nuclear power programme, including the sale of radioactive material. The US has similar pacts with other countries.

President Li, one of the few remaining veterans of Mao Tse-tung's Long March 50 years ago, is the first Chinese head of state to visit the US.

During the lengthy visit officials here are likely to raise two other contentious issues: Chinese birth control policies, which have provoked strong criticism with accusations of compulsory abortions, and a proposed visit to Shanghai by US warships, which has run into the same difficulties as those with New Zealand over US refusal to disclose whether its ships are carrying nuclear weapons.

Temptation to buy popularity

Garcia's rhetoric faces challenge of reality

From Ian Murray
Brussels

In the second of two articles on Peru, Colin Harding examines the economic policy options facing the new President.

During the election campaign Peru's President-elect Señor Alan García Pérez, cut a dashing figure with his outspoken denunciations of the International Monetary Fund and the ineptitudes of Latin America's crippling foreign debt. He promised to create jobs, redistribute income to the poor and make social justice the watchword of his economic policies.

He was, however, vague about specific measures and declined to produce a detailed economic plan. His advisers are now having to apply their minds to satisfying the expectations raised by his populist rhetoric while coping with 160 per cent inflation and a bankrupt public sector. The temptation will be to buy immediate popularity with price freezes and public spending programmes. Señor García has sounded some cautionary notes about the impossibility of controlling all prices, but he has also poured scorn on the



Señor García: "Austerity without misery"

ments, though the new President has been non-committal about the full extent of state ownership.

Another priority is expected to be the imposition of import controls and tariff protection.

The price of business support for the new Administration will be its ability to restrain wage demands by increasingly militant unions. Talks on a social contract have already begun between employers, unions and Government.

Señor García's suggestion that poor countries like Peru should by-pass the IMF and appeal directly to international creditor banks for better debt repayment terms has gone down well in Peru.

Peru's position is, however, not very strong. The foreign debt of \$13.5 billion is not big enough to give much leverage on the banks, which could leave Peru to wallow without doing much damage to their own interests.

The experiences of Venezuela and Ecuador suggest that relatively small Latin American countries can avoid the attentions of the IMF only if they voluntarily adopt IMF-style policies, and are backed with a natural resource such as oil, which Peru lacks in sufficient quantities.

Concluded

PERU Part 2

present Government's obsession with the public sector deficit, and its invariably unsuccessful attempts to meet monetary targets set by the IMF.

He has coined the slogan "austerity without misery" to describe his economic priorities, but there will be strong pressure from the electorate, and the unions, to restore the subsidies on basic foodstuffs systematically dismantled by President Fernando Belaúnde's teams of free-market technocrats.

There has been talk of setting up a new development bank to channel public invest-

ment, though the new President has been non-committal about the full extent of state ownership.

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Russia jails 13 sailors for currency smuggling

Moscow (Reuters). - Thirteen Soviet sailors have been sent to labour camps for smuggling after customs men at the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk found a cache of clothes, tape recorders and hard currency on the boat *Evstia* said.

The first officer, who led the smuggling ring, had exploited the captain's weakness for alcohol, constantly got him drunk and taken control of the boat, the newspaper said.

Almost the entire crew on the *Tarkila* then became involved in the racket, taking out Soviet cameras and returning from Italian and Spanish ports with jeans, training shoes, shirts, cassette recorders and hard currency.

They were discovered in August, 1984, but *Izvestia* did not say when they were tried or how long their jail terms were.

Nixon's four nuclear crises

New York (Reuters). - Former President Richard Nixon has said he considered using nuclear weapons four times while in office. Mr Nixon, who served in the White House from 1969 to his resignation in 1974, told *Time* he first considered nuclear force to end the war in Vietnam shortly after taking office.

Later, he contemplated it again over Soviet threats in the Middle East, during border clashes between Russia and China and when Pakistan and India were at war.

Three-hour talks on Hong Kong

The Anglo-Chinese Joint Liaison Group on Hong Kong met for more than three hours in London, for the first time since it was set up last year.

The two delegations, which are concerned with economic issues in the efforts to ensure a smooth transfer of power in the colony in 1997, will have another session today and a third on Thursday, when a communiqué will be issued.

Vote refused to Kuwait women

Kuwait (AP). - The Kuwaiti feminist movement suffered a blow when the country's highest religious lawmaking authority decreed that Muslim women be denied the right to vote or stand for parliament.

The nature of election processes befuddle men, who are endowed with ability and expertise," the decree said. It added that Islam did not permit women to forfeit their basic commitments, bearing and rearing children.

Mayor banished

Palermo (AP). - A court here found Vito Ciancimino, a Christian Democrat and former mayor of Palermo, guilty of having ties to the Mafia and banished him from his native Sicily for four years. It found the 60-year-old politician had particularly close links with the Corleone family, one of the most powerful Mafia clans.

Kenya hanging

Nairobi (AFP). - Hezekiah Ochiu, aged 31, leader of the attempted coup against President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya in August 1982, was hanged on July 9 at Kamiti high-security prison near here, a member of his family said.

Prisoner freed

Baghdad (Reuters). - Iraq freed an 85-year-old Iranian prisoner to join his family in the United States after his wife and son saw him on American television and wrote asking for his release, the Iraqi news agency reported.

Family killed

Lobron, Spain (AP). - The car of the Spanish soccer coach, Manuel Vilanova of Mallorca, left the road and overturned on Alfaro, south of here, killing five members of his family. He was seriously hurt.

Turkey out

Ankara (AFP). - Turkey withdrew from the Balkan athletics, to be held in Bulgaria, because of the deterioration in relations between the two nations. Turkey is angry at what it calls the "violent Bulgarianization" of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria.

Guinea pledge

Conakry (AFP). - All those arrested for involvement in the failed July 4 coup attempt against president Lansana Conté of Guinea are alive and well, not executed before being formally tried, according to a government spokesman. But he refused to say how many were being held.

Nuclear protest

Brussels (Reuters). - A four-day visit by the US nuclear-powered submarine *Sevill* to Zebrugghe to join celebrations marking the expansion of the Belgian port has been called off after anti-nuclear protests, the port authority said.

Team drowned

Nairobi (AFP). - Fifteen footballers drowned when the boat taking them to a match capsized on Lake Victoria. Seven others were reported to have been rescued.

Libya scare at German borders

From Frank Johnson
Bonn

West Germany tightened security at its airports, coast and borders yesterday because of fears that a Libyan assassination squad was about to try to enter the country to murder anti-Gaddafi Libyans in exile.

Security sources said that the squad was believed to be waiting in Athens for orders from Tripoli to move into Western Europe. It is believed to include at least one bomb-maker as well as gunmen.

West Berlin police are understood to have started a hunt at the weekend for a group of Libyans suspected of trying to smuggle explosives into West Germany from East Berlin. It was thought possible that this group may try to link up with those waiting in Athens.

Coincidentally, an international conference on how to fight terrorism opened in West Berlin, attended by lawyers from 150 countries. The West German President, Herfried von Weizsäcker, told the conference that law had a peace-making significance. The function of the law was closely bound with the desire for freedom, he said.

This was shown by the example of divided Berlin, in which a condition contrary to nature and human rights had been created.

"The law has not removed that inhuman division, but has shown the way to peace," said the President.

Her Hans Eighard, the West German minister of justice, advocated a worldwide boycott of flight connections with countries which did not "put behind bars" terrorists in their countries. Those airports which neglected security measures against international terrorism should not be used, he said.

The conference, which continues until Friday, is organized by the World Peace Through Law Centre, an independent lawyers' organization with headquarters in Washington. The centre has a worldwide membership of about 100,000 lawyers.

Magnate dies

Ankara (Reuters). - A Turkish shipping magnate, Mr Nuri Cerrahoglu, owner of two supertankers badly damaged in Iraqi air attacks in the Gulf died in Tehran after a heart attack.

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EEC foreign ministers agree to discuss treaty changes

From Ian Murray
Brussels

All EEC member states agreed yesterday to set up an intergovernmental conference to discuss amendments to the Treaty of Rome. But Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said Britain would accept changes only if it was obvious they would improve the way the Community functioned.

Britain, Greece and Denmark were quoted at the European Summit in Milan last month when they opposed the idea of

setting up such a meeting. But yesterday the foreign ministers agreed unanimously to call the conference, with a first meeting in Luxembourg on September 9.

Officials will be in charge of suggesting and vetting treaty amendments, with foreign ministers reviewing their work in the course of regular monthly meetings. It will be up to the Luxembourg European Summit in December to decide what further action is necessary. Any decision to amend the treaty would have to be unanimous.

But they have little faith that the provincial inquiry will be helpful, given that the heads of the two departments held to be responsible for the reservoirs' security, the department of forestry and industry, have promptly denied all wrongdoing.

It is probable that officials will have another long look at British proposals on decision making, including greater use of majority voting and a commitment to take binding decisions on all projects agreed by a European summit. Those ideas could be approved without any change to the treaties. Any amendments, however, would need to be ratified by all member states' parliaments - a process which could take a long time.

Meanwhile officials from each member state will try to draw up a draft treaty to formalize co-operation on foreign policy inside the Community. They will work on a text suggested by Britain and largely supported by France and West Germany.

But none of those undesirable things will happen, according to the Germans yesterday.

Howe in cordial meeting

Bonn - Sir Geoffrey Howe left here yesterday for the EEC ministerial meeting in Brussels after talks which lasted, as the Germans went out of their way to point out, "until well after midnight" (Frank Johnson writes).

Both sides, but particularly the West Germans, went to such lengths to emphasize that the meeting was exceptionally cordial that it suggested that something had been amiss between the two Foreign Ministers beforehand, as in fact it had.

At the Milan summit last month, and a little before that, the British thought the Germans too sympathetic to the introduction of majority voting in the EEC and to the abandoning of vetoes.

There seemed to be some British suspicions as to what the Germans would do at the proposed inter-governmental conference on changes in the EEC treaty, the British being wary of any radical reform that might lead to majority decisions.

But none of those undesirable things will happen, according to the Germans yesterday.

Britain and Spain close crime haven

Britain yesterday signed an extradition treaty with Spain, which, with new Spanish laws, should spell the end of the "Costa del Crime" for British criminals on the run.

Scotland Yard detectives are understood already to be in southern Spain.

The treaty was hailed by the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, as a significant achievement.

"It is clearly wrong that those accused or convicted of serious offences should be able to evade justice merely because of the absence of an extradition arrangement," he said.

"My officials and the Director of Public Prosecutions will give the Spanish authorities every assistance in making the new treaty work."

The new treaty is not retrospective: it will bar the way

to future fugitives but criminals already in Spain remain outside the reach of extradition.

New Spanish laws, and particularly the Aliens Law, should however make it possible for undesirables to be

deported.

The treaty, signed in London by Mr Brittan and the Spanish Minister of Justice, Señor Fernando Ledesma Barret, is expected to become effective early next year.

Copenhagen bomb blasts injure 22

From Christopher Follet
Copenhagen

Twenty-two people were injured, four of them seriously, in three bomb blasts in central Copenhagen yesterday. The targets were the North West Orient Airlines near Vesterport railway station and a synagogue in the Old City.

A witness said he saw someone throw a bomb into the airline offices leaving victims scattered on the ground. There was a violent flash and blast which could be heard throughout the city centre. The office was wrecked, the witness said.

Two more explosions occurred minutes later at the synagogue, Scandinavia's oldest Jewish place of worship, blowing out windows and portals and damaging an adjacent Jewish old people's home, which had to be partially evacuated. Most of the casualties were at the US airline offices which are in a block used by other international airlines. Other airline office windows in the building were shattered.

The blasts at the synagogue occurred shortly after the end of the morning service causing only superficial injuries to a few pedestrians. Mr Bent Melchior, Copenhagen's Grand Rabbi, described them as "an act of total madness" in an interview with the Danish national news agency, but failed to see any link between the bombings and his forthcoming meeting with the leader of the newly-established information office of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in the Danish capital.

Police attempts to trace the bombers were hampered by false telephone bomb threats to other Copenhagen offices. No suspects have been apprehended.

Although no one claimed responsibility here, an anonymous telephone caller called the Beirut offices of Agence France-Presse saying a Scandinavian cell of the Islamic Jihad was responsible for the attacks, which he said were reprisals for an Israeli assault on a fourth Lebanese Shia village in Israel's self-declared security zone at the weekend in which three were killed and five wounded.

Later, police discovered a fourth bomb in the Nyhavn quarter close to the port of Copenhagen. It was defused.

The court also heard from Mr Ragnar Hagel, the father of a 17-year-old Swedish Argentine girl who disappeared in 1977. In minute detail, Mr Hagel described how he had pieced together his daughter's kidnapping by a Navy patrol led by Lieutenant Astiz and how he had traced her to the Navy Mechanics' School before losing all track of her.

Other witnesses on Friday described Lieutenant Astiz's infiltration of a small group of relatives of disappeared persons who met in a church in 1977. They said Lieutenant Astiz posed as Gustavo Nino, claimed he was searching for a brother who had been arrested, and then participated in a raid by a Navy death squad in which two French nuns and 10 other women were taken away.

Sikhs may challenge Madras helmet law

From Richard Ford
Delhi

"I think he will die," said the driver, his neck craning out of the car window towards the spot where the body of a man lay in a congested pool of blood near the road's central reservation.

Near by lay the unfortunate victim's motor cycle, twisted and crushed, as an impassive crowd stood chattering on Delhi's Josip Tito Marg (road). Needless to say, the victim had not been wearing a crash helmet — a common phenomenon in this country where the locally-manufactured version of a Vespa and motor bikes are the most popular method of travel for those with some money.

But the authorities in the southern city of Madras have introduced a regulation making it compulsory to wear a crash helmet, though initially it only applies to male drivers and pillion. So far, women have been exempted after protests to the police's traffic branch, but no such concession has been given to the turbaned Sikhs, though the authorities expect they will challenge the ruling as they have done in Britain.

Traffic police in Madras spent a month handing out leaflets to drivers explaining the advantages of wearing helmets. Mobile courts were set up at the roadside and on the first day 337 drivers were booked and paid their fines. However, complaints about the new regulation continue.

Raised fist salute at Portugal coup trial

From A Correspondent
Lisbon

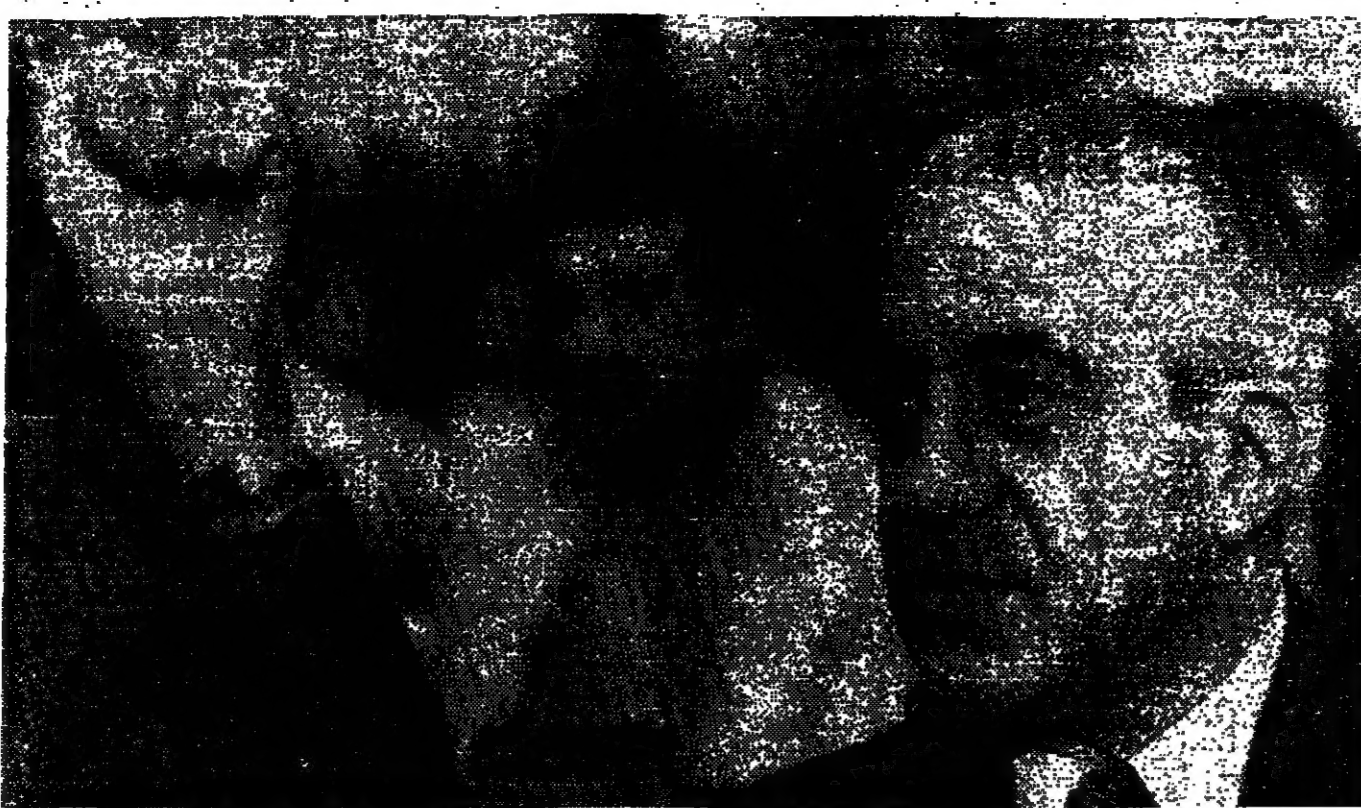
More than 50 defendants accused of waging a left-wing urban guerrilla campaign raised their fists in a revolutionary salute yesterday at the opening of the biggest and most controversial trial in Portuguese history.

Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, aged 48, a hero of the 1974 "Revolution of the Carnations", who is charged with leading a terrorist organization, pressed against bullet-proof glass screening the dock a note describing the hearing as "a farce". He did not make the salute.

The strategist of the armed forces coup that ended 48 years of dictatorship, and then a lieutenant-colonel, he is alleged to be the mastermind behind a wave of bomb attacks, shootings and bank robberies in the past five years in which at least six policemen and industrialists have died.

According to the prosecution, the April 25 Popular Forces guerrilla group, which takes its name from the date of the 1974 coup, was the armed wing of a clandestine organization plotting "the violent transformation of society".

One of the so-called repentant defendants due to appear as prosecution witnesses was shot and seriously wounded near his home on Friday night. The two others and their lawyers did not appear at the hearing.



Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho behind a bullet-proof screen in Lisbon as a fellow defendant makes a clenched fist salute.

Iran's former prime minister contests presidency

By Huzair Teimourian

Iran's former Prime Minister, Mr Mehdi Bazargan, who resigned in November 1979 in protest against the storming of the United States embassy in Tehran by militant students, is to contest his country's presidential elections on August 16.

Reached by telephone from London, yesterday, he would not comment directly, but an aide at his office then said he had registered as the candidate of the Freedom Movement party, the only opposition party still not banned in Iran.

She added that the Government had promised to allow Mr Bazargan access to the media, as stipulated by the law. The party's offices, which were ransacked last February, had been handed back already by the authorities. She then read the text of a strongly-worded statement by Mr Bazargan which promised Iranians an open society and an end to "the many trappings upon the law by the present regime".

Another 28 people have nominated themselves as candidates to challenge the incumbent President Ali Khamenei, aged 45, who will be seeking a second term of four years. But most are expected to be declared unsuitable by the Council of Guardians of the Constitution, a dozen trusted clerical members appointed to monitor legislation for conformity with Islamic dogma. The rest are expected to withdraw their names on polling day and ask their supporters to vote for Mr Khamenei, "in the interest of Islamic unity".

If elected, Mr Bazargan would swiftly end the 58-month war with Iraq, an item of policy which allows him to feel confident about the outcome of the poll.

His election could provide Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, who is publicly committed to continue the stalemate war, with a face-saving device to end it. Independent observers suggest that, if the elections were free and fair, the extreme war-weariness prevalent in Iran would ensure him of a convincing victory.

Making Khomeini talk, page 12

Fight with communists

Marcos rules out the use of foreign troops

From Paul Rontledge, Manila

President Marcos said yesterday that the Government of the Philippines would defeat the 16-year-old communist insurgency "without any foreign troops, as we have done twice before".

The armed forces of the revolutionary New People's Army were surrendering in droves, he told the country's National Assembly in a "state of the nation" address, in which he also promised "free and honest" elections at local level next year and for the presidency in 1987.

In a decidedly up-beat speech lasting 50 minutes and clearly designed (at least in part) for consumption by US Congressmen threatening to withhold military aid until the Marcos regime undertakes social and economic reforms, the President argued that "economic recovery has begun".

Mr Marcos indicated that he would welcome advice on relations with the United States, and particularly the vexed question of "compensation" for the huge strategic American bases in the country — from a commission made up of National Assembly members.

This strong hint points to a way out of the gathering political storm over moves in the US House of Representatives to cut military assistance at a time when the Philippine armed forces insist that more aid is vital to put down NPA insurrection.

Official intelligence estimates put the present strength of the NPA at between 10,800 and 12,000; not all armed and not all imbued with Marxist ideology, but enough to affect life materially in 13 per cent of Philippine local districts. The daily death toll of insurgents, government troops and civilians is now averaging 12, chiefly in the countryside, and a few western diplomats share the President's optimism — in the short term, at least.

Mr Marcos told the assembly: "It is worth remembering that the Philippines stands unique in Asia in having successfully beaten a communist insurgency twice, and without any help from foreign troops. The record of our current campaign assures us that we will do so again."

With one eye evidently on American politicians, who believe that government troops

are responsible for some of the major human rights violations in the Philippines, the President said that the armed forces had undertaken important reforms in command structure, personnel training and logistics.

On the political front, Mr Marcos promised the speedy passage of electoral reforms vital for the holding of free elections. Departing from his prepared 8,000-word text, he promised opposition delegates, who sat with studiously folded hands, that local elections would be held in May next year "or thereabouts", and a presidential election — in which he will be the front-running candidate — "about the same time in 1986".

The President further promised an anti-corruption drive, saying that the ministry of Justice would investigate claims that prominent members of the ruling New Society Party had siphoned billions of pesos in illegal property investments in the United States. He pledged another investigation into a \$35 million communications contract with the Pentagon, in which \$6 million is said to have "gone astray".

On the economic front, Mr Marcos was in bullish mood, reciting a string of statistics to demonstrate that the Philippines' economy was on the mend.

● Inflation down by more than seven points to less than 28 per cent.

● Foreign currency reserves up to \$1.06 billion.

● Foreign debt down by \$212 million to \$25.2 billion.

● Balance of payments in surplus by \$165 million, in the first four months of this year, compared with deficit of \$502 million for the same period in 1984.

● Rice yield 4.5 per cent higher than last year and higher than the record crop of 1982.

"We have decisively stopped the slide of our economic fortunes and restored them to health and renewed activity," Mr Marcos said.

Two days ago, his prime minister, Mr Cesar Virata, reported a 3.5 per cent fall in gross national product in the first quarter of the year, and predicted a budget deficit of two to three billion pesos by the end of 1985.

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PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Pakistan Sadiq Umerani

By Caroline Moorhead

The provincial president of the Baluchistan People's Party, Sadiq Umerani, is reported to have been sentenced to 25 years in prison and a heavy fine for his alleged part in the murder of Zahoor Bhappi, a member of a parliamentary party nominated by General Zia.

In fact, his involvement with the murder — which has already seen one other opposition politician, Ayaz Samoo, executed — is said even by the authorities to be no more than his failure to inform them of Samoo's whereabouts while he was wanted by the police.

Human rights observers are convinced, however, that all this is merely a pretext and



Sadiq Umerani: Jailed for 25 years.

that Mr Umerani is being imprisoned for his political views.

During the late seventies and early eighties Mr Umerani was arrested and re-arrested five times, on a variety of charges, and spent some four and a half years in jail. While being held for a six-month period in military interrogation centres he is reported to have been tortured.

Karpov inflicts second defeat on John Nunn

Amsterdam (Reuter) — The world chess champion Anatoly Karpov has beaten the British grandmaster John Nunn for the second time in the OHRA international tournament here.

With five points, Karpov is now 1.5 points ahead of his nearest rival the Dutch player Jan Timman.

● Karpov's most impressive game so far was his first win against Nunn on July 15 (Raymond Keene writes). Karpov secured an early strategic hold over the Q5 square, and on move 29 Nunn should have repeated his pawn sacrifice with 29... B-K4. Thereafter, white broke through on the queen side with 32 P-K15.

White: Karpov, 32 moves. Black: Nunn, 32 moves. The game was a tactical battle, with Karpov's queen and rook working together to break through Nunn's defenses. Karpov's move 32 was a decisive blow, leading to Nunn's resignation.

Kabul bombs kill officers set for swap say rebels

Islamabad (Reuter) — Afghan helicopters bombing a rebel stronghold in the Panjshir valley have killed 131 captured Afghan officers about to be exchanged for guerrilla prisoners, according to the Jamiat-i-Islam party based in Peshawar.

A spokesman quoted a letter from the rebel commander, Ahmad Shah Masood, saying that the air attack came on July 6, more than a week after his men had agreed to exchange the officers.

The Jamiat statement came only hours after Afghanistan said it had wiped out a party base in the Panjshir on July 4 in a counter-offensive against heavy guerrilla attacks.

The official Bakhtar news agency has accused Jamiat rebels of torturing and killing captured soldiers and even of skinning some alive.

Jamiat has rejected the report as government propaganda. The dead prisoners are said to include 120 officers and 11 members of a senior delegation from Kabul which was visiting Puzhghur army post when rebels overran it in mid-June.

Rail gangs drug victims

Basle (AP) — Train robbers in Austria and Italy are offering drugged drinks to unwary passengers, then robbing the victims when they fall into a deep sleep, the Basle police said yesterday.

In a communique warning rail passengers not to accept drinks from strangers, the department said "perfidious train robbers" had most re-

cently robbed an elderly Austrian couple en route from Vienna to Innsbruck by spiking their coffee with a sleep-inducing drug.

The couple were taken to hospital but released after outpatient treatment, the department spokesman, Mr Markus Melzl, said. He did not know what type of drug was used.

Jewish terrorist leaders get life imprisonment for student massacre

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Three members of the Jewish terrorist underground which operated in the occupied West Bank between 1980 and 1984 were sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment for their part in the 1983 massacre at the Islamic College in Hebron, in which three Palestinian students were killed and several others injured.

Twelve others received jail terms ranging from four months to seven years, for crimes including the 1980 maiming of two leading West Bank mayors, a plot to blow up the Dome of the Rock on Jerusalem's Temple Mount, and an abortive attempt last year to booby trap several Arab buses in Jerusalem.

"Justice and the law do not always go hand in hand," Menachem Livni, leader of the group who, with Uzi Shalev and Shaul Nir received life

terms in the Jerusalem district court yesterday, told reporters after hearing his sentence, expressing his belief that "justice was not in this case done."

The terrorist group's many supporters, headed by Israel's right-wing secular and religious parties, have served notice that they will embark on an orchestrated campaign to seek amnesty for all the convicted terrorists.

The Likud leader, and Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who has never disguised his sympathy for the convicted members of the underground, was reported last week to be working quietly behind the scenes for their eventual freedom.

Technically, the prerogative to grant amnesty rests solely with the President, Mr Chaim Herzog. But Mr Herzog may find

himself under considerable pressure, including some from the Labour Party of which he was a prominent member before becoming President and from the religious parties on which the Labour Party may have to rely as future coalition partners should the present National Unity government fall.

In a related development, the Attorney-General, Professor Yitzhak Zamir, has been asked to examine the legality of the new coalition running the local council in the West Bank settlements of Kiryat Arba.

For the first time, the coalition includes members of a list affiliated with Rabbi Meir Kahane's racist Kach movement. The coalition agreement calls for the dismissal of all Arabs in the settlements and the employment of contractors who undertake to employ only Jews.

£140m treasure trove



A champagne celebration for Mr Mel Fisher (centre) and members of his diving team after the discovery off Key West, Florida, of sunken treasure from the Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de Atocha worth more than £140 million. The girl at the bottom of the photograph is squatting on some of the thousand 75lb silver ingots that went down with the ship in 1622.

British aid policies unjust says Kinnock

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, said here yesterday that Mrs Thatcher's policies on foreign aid were "unjust and unjust" because British aid was being cut back at a time when the need for it was greater than ever.

Mr Kinnock has been touring the famine areas of north Africa. At the weekend he flew in an RAF freighter on an air drop mission.

He said Britain's overseas development aid had fallen from 5 per cent of the gross national product in 1979 to 35 per cent today.

Mr Kinnock said Britain was "exporting her slump" by failing to help revive the economies of the developing countries which are now unable to buy goods from Britain.

At GENEVA, in proposing a "Marshall plan for Africa" - world economy and political climate permitting - Mr Edouard Saouma, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, said yesterday "that one immediate essential was a fertilizer supply scheme" (Alan McGregor writes).

In European farming, the average was 110 kilograms of fertilizer per hectare, in Africa, it was just 8 kilograms, this going almost entirely on cash, not food, crops.

Greenpeace sabotage inquiry

Lange knows ship bombers' identities

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, said yesterday he knew who bombed the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour 12 days ago and why they did it. But he said his knowledge was "different from having the proof to make immediate arrests or bring the matter to court."

Those involved were, not New Zealanders, he said. The bombing was well funded, meticulously planned, external in that New Zealand was the venue for the attack rather than the target, there was a political overtone but no evidence tying any government to it.

The Rainbow Warrior, sabotaged with the ship's photographer being killed on July 11, still lies half submerged. It was to have led a protest flotilla of yachts into the French nuclear testing grounds - at Mururoa Atoll.

Superintendent Allan Galbraith, who is leading the police inquiry would not be drawn on the Prime Minister's remarks, but said the police were close to solving the case. They have sought a link between an abandoned dinghy found in a bay not far from the wrecked Rainbow Warrior, a keel, chartered from New Caledonia by a French crew which called at the northern port of Whangarei and a rental camper van.

The keel, the Olivea, is now sailing from Norfolk Island presumably back to New Caledonia. The crew, three of whom were interviewed by New Zealand police in Norfolk Island and the fourth in Sydney, have claimed no knowledge of the bombing.

A couple travelling on Swiss passports are still being held by police on charges of passport irregularities after being questioned while returning a camper van to an Auckland agency shortly after the bombing.

Navy patrol kills Tamils

Colombo - Three Tamil civilians were shot dead yesterday at a bus stop near the Karainagar navy base in northern Sri Lanka (Our correspondent writes).

At an inquiry by a magistrate after the shootings, witnesses said that those responsible were from the Sri Lankan navy and

had been in armoured cars. Official sources said the navy patrol had surprised Tamil youths putting up posters and there had been an exchange of fire.

This is the second serious incident to violate the country's uneasy month-old cease-fire since Saturday.

Critics force Sudan minister to quit

From Our Correspondent, Khartoum

Sudan's Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Mr Aouad Abdul-Maguid, has submitted his resignation.

Only three months ago, Mr Aouad was given the daunting task of reviving a collapsed

economy with a \$9,000 million-plus (about \$6.5 bn) foreign debt after the overthrow of President Nimeiry.

A lack of decisive policies, particularly on the fundamental issue of basic food prices, has led to harsh and widespread criticism from the public, the unions and some members of

the Government itself.

A common complaint was that he was "continuing Nimeiry's policies."

He was especially criticised for having invited the International Monetary Fund to make its own proposals to the government on righting the economy.

Barbie trial before end of the year

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Klaus Barbie, the former SS officer known as "the Butcher of Lyons" because of his atrocities against French resistance fighters and Jews in Lyons during the Second World War, will probably be brought to trial on three charges of crimes against humanity before the end of the year, possibly the end of October or early November.

Judge Christian Riss, the examining magistrate in charge of the case since Barbie's expulsion from Bolivia two-and-a-half years ago, has completed his investigations, and his report is now with the public prosecutor's office in Lyons.

It has up to two months in which to decide whether a trial should be held. Maître Jacques Vergès, Barbie's controversial lawyer, has indicated that he will do nothing to delay the trial and indeed is awaiting it "with impatience". A speedy decision is therefore expected from the public prosecutor.

The trial is due to be held in the Lyons Assize Court, but given the widespread international interest in the case and the small size of the court, it is likely to be moved to a larger venue in the town. A massive security operation will be mounted during the hearings, and Barbie is expected to appear in a bullet-proof glass box.

The trial is likely to be the first in France to be recorded on film under a new law, passed by Parliament last month, which stipulates that proceedings of historic interest may be filmed.

Bitterness as Chinese get taste of summer

Peking - Water-melons, China's most popular summer fruit, are causing serious problems for its cities, their rinds adding to the mountains of rubbish to be removed every day (Mary Lee writes).

The most populous city, Shanghai, is in danger of being smothered in rubbish after two neighbouring provinces refused to accept 2,000 tons daily from the port city.

The China Daily yesterday said that some 175,000 tons of water-melons are expected to enter Shanghai this summer, causing 60,000 tons of rind, or 3,000-5,000 tons every day.

Shanghai is unable to cope with its 8,000 tons of daily refuse already.

Unused building sites have been turned over to refuse dumping, but the water-melon summer threatens new problems.

Peking fears postpone pop singer's concert

From Mary Lee, Peking

A Hong Kong Chinese pop star has been told to postpone her concert in Peking until September because of "anti-Hong Kong sentiments".

A report in Sunday's South China Morning Post said that the singer Connie Mak had been scheduled to perform in the capital last month, but her trip was postponed on the advice of the Chinese authorities after the football riots in Peking last May when Hong Kong defeated China 2-1 in a world cup qualifying match.

Miss Mak's concert has now been postponed until September "in the hope that the bad feeling against Hong Kong will have subsided."

The report did not name the authorities but five organizations which normally handle

Yugoslavs reel under fresh price increases

Belgrade - Yugoslav consumers, already dizzy from continuing price rises, have now been confronted with new increases in the cost of bread, cooking oil and sugar as well as electricity and coal (Dessa Trevisan writes).

Yugoslavia's inflation rate is 80 per cent and it is now certain to rise further, disproving the government's optimistic forecast that it would harness the upward trend before the end of the year.

The latest price increases amount to almost 50 per cent for cooking oil and bread, 20 per cent for electricity and 18 per cent for coal.

An average Yugoslav family already spends 70 per cent of its earnings on food and, according to recently published official statistics, the cost of living has gone up more than three times over the past three years.

The American country singer John Denver, who was in Peking recently to negotiate a open-air performance to be televised live worldwide from the Chinese capital, said that China's Central Television, his hosts, were worried about crowd control after the May riot.

UPDATE ON IBM, JULY 1985.

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The demands of information technology are accelerating and so are the challenges to the laboratory. Little did the builders of Hursley House realise that they were laying foundations for a high-tech future.

For more information, please write to: IBM United Kingdom Limited, External Programmes, South Bank, London SE1 9PZ.

IBM

JUST THE JOB FOR BRITAIN.

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

NEW COUTURE

Bruce Oldfield, the designer who was brought up as a Barnardo Boy and now dresses the Princess of Wales, has been offered the design directorship of Norman Hartnell - dressmaker to the Queen Mother.

A major face-lift is planned for the House of Hartnell, founded on its present Bruton Street site exactly 50 years ago and in genteel decline since the death of Sir Norman in 1979. A new backer, and partner for Hartnell's director Captain George Mitchinson, is due to sign this week a deal to refurbish the couture house and use it as the basis for international expansion.

If Oldfield, 35 earlier this month, accepts this new role at Hartnell, it would establish him as the undisputed king of British couture. Oldfield would continue with his own label and London shop. His connection with Hartnell would be on the same basis as Karl Lagerfeld's design directorship of Chanel, which has been a phenomenal success and inspired an international revival of interest in haute couture.

The difference is that Chanel couture, like that of all the major French houses, is the tip of a worldwide multi-million dollar empire of clothes, boutiques, accessories and, above all, perfume.

Hartnell's greatest asset is something that money cannot buy: the coveted royal warrants. They are what makes Norman Hartnell Ltd an

Hartnell crown for 'King' Bruce?

attractive proposition for the entrepreneur, George Mitchinson, who is negotiating a new lease on the elegant Bruton Street mansion, says that he has been looking for some time for the right backer to restore the fortunes of the house.

Bruce Oldfield has to offer Hartnell not only proven skills as a couturier of the 1980s, a growing international reputation and clientele, but also London fashion's most sought-after client: the Princess of Wales. The dazzling prospect in view is of a third royal warrant to the young and beautiful future Queen, with a lifetime of royal dressing ahead of her.

The Palace would certainly welcome Oldfield's move into the Hartnell fold, where loyalty and discretion have been absolute during

50 unbroken years of royal service. Norman Hartnell was the architect of the regal image of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother: he created the wedding dress for Princess Elizabeth and her coronation robe as Queen; the house has supplied countless royal outfits.

There are those in royal circles who are disinterested that the Princess of Wales's genuine interest and involvement with charities such as Birthright and Barnardo's is reported entirely in terms of hats and hemlines. They therefore would welcome the idea that her wardrobe was focused on a single designer, and one who had a workroom and a staff experienced in the technicalities of royal dressing.

What is it for Oldfield, who trained at Ravensbourne College of Art and then Sir Martin's under a special Barnardo's scheme, before establishing himself, by his own hard work, energy and the force of a pleasing personality, as London's leading young couturier?

The multi-millionaire who is behind the Hartnell deal has no experience of the fashion business. But he intends to build up the Hartnell empire, to launch a new perfume (Hartnell's "In Love" is one of the very few British designer fragrances), and to emphasize the unique qualities of haute couture. An enlarged ready-to-wear collection would be shown this September.



Both before and after Sir Norman's death, other designers were brought into the house. Yuki was one such assistant; Ian Thomas was trained at Hartnell but left to set up on his own and now makes dresses for the Queen in his own right; John Tullis, a nephew of the Paris-based couturier Captain Edward Molyneux was designer, but left for South Africa. Ann Price currently directs design.

As Bruce Oldfield nurses a summer cold and contemplates the decision before him, he realizes that this could mean the "lift-off" that so many British designers have dreamed of and so very few achieve.

He also knows that a couture house relies not just on the standard of design, but on the personality of its designer. Oldfield is not a romantic, as Hartnell was. But he shares with the cherubic-faced Sir Norman a droll sense of humour, a warm heart, a penchant for dressing actresses and a fiercely faithful clientele. He also knows, as he puts it in his laconic way, that "Hartnell needs me much more than I need them".



Oldfield (above) succeeds Hartnell. (top). Right: his most famous client



PARIS FASHION

Bonjour richesse

Nine Chinese models stepped shyly out on the catwalk in Paris yesterday and stole the Pierre Cardin show. Cardin, who is helping the Chinese to turn their silk production into a fashion industry, hand-picked the prettiest girls. But there was nothing Eastern about the clothes, which were all Parisian miracles of couture cutting - costs that grew into capes, pouffes composed out of pleats and the famous Cardin collars unfolding like lotus flower petals round the exquisite head of 22-year-old Shi Kai, a student from Beijing.

Bonjour richness could be the French catwalk for the autumn/winter collection. Lashings of fur, even embroidered on to pockets at Balmain, ostrich feathers (each plume dyed to match a mosaic of tweed) at Nina Ricci, suggest that the Paris shows are going to be an orgy of opulence. Velvet is the star fabric of the season - black as a midnight sky or Paisley-printed in jewel colours by Erik Mortensen at Balmain. His basic line is the tunic, fitted at the waist, flaring out in the skirt over a slim sheath - a shape reminiscent of Paul Poiret and the days of the Ballet Russe.

There is an exotic oriental feeling at the shows - not least because it is Arab patrons who have given haute couture new confidence, rich patronage and an increased audience.

Jean-Louis Scherrer's jewel-embroidered velvet bodices on demure, long sleeved Mary Stuart dresses drew an ovation from the audience. This was luxury in depth - shown not only in the embroideries and jewel colours that glow through this couture season, but also in the pale sweeps of jersey, fur-trimmed, swaddling velvet trousers and the world's most luxurious sweater: a silver of chiffon embroidered with mohair and creamy pearls.

The fur-trimmed scarf is the last word in luxury accessories. It was worn as a hood and dyed burnt orange or Paris's favourite purple by Gerard Piquet at Nina Ricci, for a strong show that included black ball dresses, splashed with brilliantly coloured roses, and tulle gowns embroidered and appliqued with exotic fruit.

Two years ago, the oriental influence in Paris was the black and baggy Japanese look. Now the line lovingly traces the body, the mood is colourful.

Nothing better illustrates how East has come West than Hanae Mori. The Japanese designer, whose signature was the floating and the kimono sleeve, has come right back to the body with a Parisian collection of formal suits and dresses.

Emanuel's hold the stage

Customers for the Emanuel's (left) particular blend of romantic couture will be shocked by their latest make-to-measure outfits.

Shoulder-pieces spiked like barbed wire, slithers of leather and fishnet and the famous Emanuel ball skirts ripped to tatters will all appear at Covent Garden on Friday.

The costumes are designed to shock and horrify for the Royal Ballet's new work, by Wayne Eagling, with clothes and sets by the Emanuel's, is *Frankenstein, The Modern Prometheus* - based on the spine-chilling Mary Shelley tale. It will have its world premiere danced by Jonathan Cope and Stephen Jeffries in a triple bill this week.

David and Elizabeth Emanuel have worked previously with Eagling on *Deaf as the Mute* and have had various collaborations with the performing arts.

The traditionally romantic pantomime *Cinderella* at Christmas 1982 was an early foray on to the stage; they have since designed glamorous costumes for Karen Barber's and Nicky Slater's ice dancing, and a wardrobe for Susan Hampshire.

Making costumes for public performers is an extension of the Emanuel's work with private clients. Although they have produced their own ready-

to-wear collections and linked up with mass manufacture, their hearts, and the nerve centre of their business, remain in their Brook Street salon.

Bridal wear is an important part of their couture business, although they do make some day wear for private customers including the Princess of Wales who wore an Emanuel outfit on her recent tour of Italy. Each couture dress involves one fitting of the toile, followed by two to four other fittings. Prices start at £1,500. Emanuel, 26a Brook Street, London W1.



Edelstein stable finds its form

Victor Edelstein is the rising star of British couture. His autumn show, presented to private clients this month, showed a maturity and a sureness of line, as well as elegance and attention to detail. Edelstein, who trained at Dior-London and with a ready-to-wear tailoring house, is now concentrating on evening wear, believing that "you can find smart day clothes off-the-peg".

His after-six dresses are made in traditional couture fabrics like velvet, duchesse satin and moiré, cut on slim lines, with some subtle and flattering ruche and swishing. Embroideries, done in India, are particularly effective. In jet (above right), back interest brings out the bustle and an emphasis on shoulders and spine (above left).

Victor Edelstein, 40, set up his couture business only three and a half years ago, and although he still produces a small number of ready-to-wear dresses he works mainly from his small west London mews ("couture from a converted stable").

He has approximately 75 clients. Prices start from £750 for a short dress; £1,200 for long. Victor Edelstein, 9 Stanhope Mews West, London SW7.

FASHTALK

From Professor Daphne Brooker, Head of School of Fashion, Kingston Polytechnic: I am very happy to see you advocating more selection in student shows and urging colleges only to show their best work. At Kingston we try to edit in this way, I say we try because the opposition to the kind of professional and realistic show you are advocating and we believe in, is strong and comes from many quarters.

Firstly, there are some students who, understandably, want their "bit of glory after three years' hard work". Disappointing these students without crushing their needs great care. Secondly, there are the press. Not only those who (mercifully now fewer in number) rely on art schools providing a giggle at the breakfast table, but also those more respectable papers who still like to show fashion students' work as an art form.

Then there are the designers, some of whom assess at colleges and who therefore like to see everything, "warts and all" and who also, with maybe a kind of wishful sweetness, remember the thrill of their own first catwalk and, generously want it for a new generation.

There are many problems in training and developing young design talent and those responsible have to take great care to encourage inventiveness and experimentation. The college show is, among its many functions, also part of an education process, though only a small part of what can be a very demanding three years.

From Pippa de Foote, Principal Lecturer, Fashion, Middlesex Polytechnic, London N14: This term I have had visits from Spanish, French, Japanese, American and German fashion schools and students who marvel at our creativity but explain that their courses are "industrial". In other words, what we do is right for here, what they do is right for there (their words, not mine).

Strange, then, that British students are so successful abroad. They are not sacked at the end of their six months for not being able to cut (most can, some quite brilliantly) or make, but because all ideas have been used up. Certainly the ability to develop and sustain creativity is vital - at least as vital as make and finish.

From Doreen Maynard, Monmouth Drive, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands: I could not find any encouragement for the students' future or any acknowledgement of the work that they have put in in the past four years. Could it be that perhaps there is something north of Watford that could excite a critical audience?

My son feels that he makes

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THE TIMES DIARY

Savary's goal

Peter de Savary, financier and yachtsman, has not let his recent marital contortions interfere with business. For the past three months, he told me yesterday, he has been closely studying the affairs of Wembley Stadium with a view to buying control of it, and may make his move within two weeks. There is, however, a snag. He will not buy into a legal "mess", he says and that, on the surface, is what the affairs of Wembley are. British Electric Traction, the original owners, have a winding-up petition outstanding against Wembley's ultimate holding company, London Leisure and Arts, which last year bought a 51 per cent stake in Wembley for £25 million. In January Gomba Holdings bought a majority stake in LLAC giving it control of Wembley. The head of Gomba is Abdul Shauji, the Ugandan Asian whose group owns the failed Johnson Matthey bankers nearly £20 million. To complete the mess, three of LLAC's directors have issued writs alleging fraudulent conspiracy against those responsible for the sale to Gomba, including former Labour cabinet minister John Silkin, then the LLAC chairman, who rejects the charge out of hand.

Rugby stand

What does Denis Thatcher think of apartheid? More to the point, what does he think of Pretoria's crack-down on anti-apartheid activists? He now has the perfect opportunity to make his feelings known, for he is a vice-president of Crawshaw's, a rugby invitation side that is quickly planning to become the first Welsh team to tour South Africa in four years next month. His president, French resistance hero, Colonel Sir William Crawshaw, has already resigned in protest and tells me that his cousin, who founded the club in 1922, "was a Lloyd George Liberal who would be spinning in his grave if this tour went ahead". Sir William hopes the club's other officers will follow his example. Over to you, Denis.

● My mole at last week's Buckingham Palace garden party spotted the hand of the Blues and Royals using photocopied music sheets. I trust it has not caused a breach of copyright by using it without the publisher's permission.

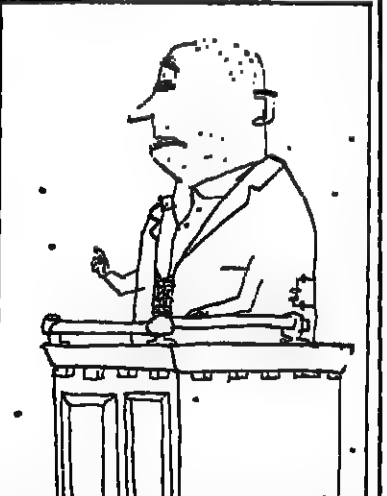
Building block

Prince Charles, scourge of modern architects, is having no "monstrous curbscapes" disfiguring his land in Cornwall. Last year the Duchy of Cornwall offered to lease Duchy Home Farm in Stoke Climsand to Cornwall County Council for use as an agricultural college. The council gratefully accepted and recently submitted plans for two "essentially functional" accommodation blocks on the farm. Prince Charles, I learn, has stonewalled these plans on the grounds that they are incompatible with the existing farm buildings.

Back row

Labour members of the Foreign Affairs Committee plan to get maximum publicity for their damning minority report on the Belgrade sinking when the committee's findings are unveiled at tomorrow's Commons press conference. While committee chairman Sir Anthony Kershaw and his fellow Tories discuss the majority report, they plan to sit at the back of the room and say nothing. Only when the Tories have departed will they take the platform - and then the fun will begin.

BARRY FANTONI



'And may I add, your honour, I'd be the last to criticise a pay award of 50 per cent'

Sarah succeeds

Three months after Larry Gostin resigned as general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties after losing its internal debate over political direction, his successor is about to be announced. She is Sarah Spencer, editor of the council's journal, who has been acting general secretary since May. Spencer is widely associated with the broad left within the NCCL, who were angered by Gostin's insistence that violence shown by pickets as well as police during the miners' strike should be condemned, but she took no public stance at the annual conference. At least one problem is now out of the way for her. After agreeing that Gostin should not work out his notice, the NCCL decided against paying him the three months' salary he was due. Lawyers were called in and the NCA was told it had a legal obligation to pay £3,200. Only now has the cheque arrived at his Oxfordshire home.

PHS

Gulf war: make Khomeini talk

by Shahpour Bakhtiar

For nearly five years one of history's most serious wars has raged in the Middle East. Thousands have died, many more have been injured and millions have been made homeless. Modern arms technology has been unleashed with extraordinary ferocity on civilians. Yet the conflict between Iran and Iraq receives only superficial coverage in the western media and initiatives to end it have been singularly ineffective.

This may be explained by an understandable distaste for the main protagonists, particularly Ayatollah Khomeini, but it cannot be defended on grounds of either humanity or political prudence. Every spark in the Middle East threatens international stability. For that reason alone outside action is needed to extinguish what has become a raging fire.

The key is Khomeini. The war cannot end without his removal or external pressure strong enough to force him to negotiate. Previous mediation attempts have foundered on his intransigent demands for the removal of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and the imposition there of an Islamic fundamentalist client government.

These are not the demands of a leader who seeks a just settlement to end the war. Khomeini needs the war to sustain his ideology and his regime. He sees a single government for all Islamic nations as the

first step to an Islamic internationalism which will free all the world's oppressed nations. His energetic promotion of terrorism throughout the Middle East is part of the same pattern as the war against Iraq. He is indifferent to the human cost of achieving his goals and undisturbed by the hostility of other Islamic countries.

Yet alongside the divine instructions he claims to follow are practical considerations. The mullahs' enthusiasm for continuing the war at any cost is connected with a fear of what the army might do if it returns to barracks. The Iranian army has performed well on the battlefield, but its impatience with constant interference and poor back-up from the regime is growing.

Khomeini might well calculate that a large army dispersed in the cities and towns of Iran, which are already seething with discontent, would be his downfall. On May 17 I appealed to the people of Iran to take to the streets to show their detestation of the regime and demonstrate their wish that the war should end. Despite the danger of repression hundreds of thousands did so. Khomeini knows that only the threat of an external enemy sustains him. Hence his obduracy and the need for much stronger

outside pressure to moderate his stance towards the war.

A ceasefire between Iran and Iraq should be conditional on:

● Withdrawal of troops to the borders agreed in the 1975 Algiers accord, and monitoring of the ceasefire by the United Nations.

● An impartial international committee to assess war reparations due to Iran.

● A mutual undertaking of non-interference in the other country's internal affairs, as provided in the Algiers accord.

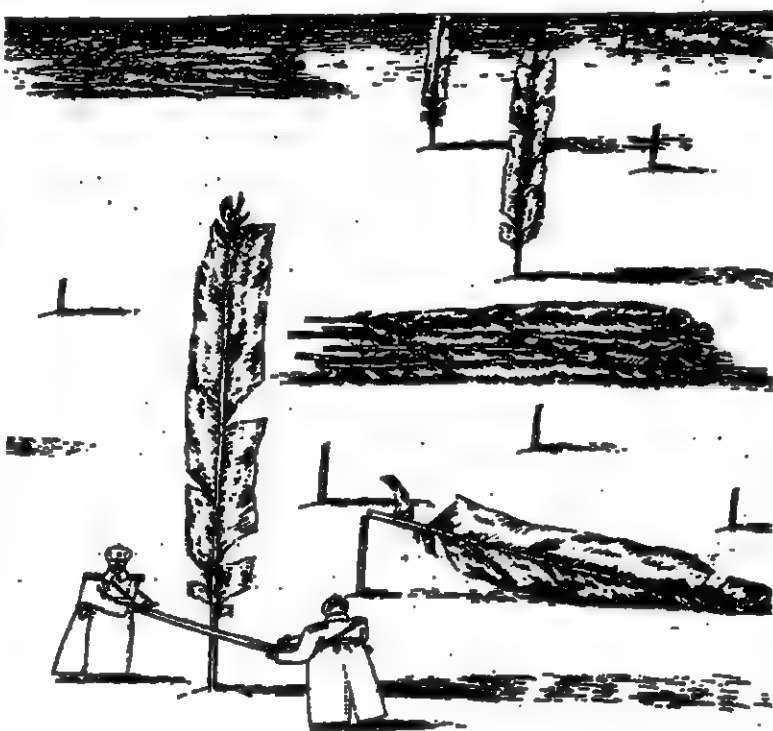
Such a rational settlement will not happen without sharp, concerted pressure from the western powers. If for six months no equipment, arms or ammunition was directly or indirectly supplied to either participant and an embargo placed on their oil exports, even the most fanatical leadership would have to negotiate.

The Security Council is making a little progress. Britain, the United States, Japan and the EEC have a responsibility they should not avoid. Their pressure could end the war, and with it the regime of an unstable tyrant. It would be a great prize not just for Iran and Iraq but for the whole world.

The author is leader of the National Movement of Iranian Resistance and was prime minister of the short-lived democratic government of Iran in 1979.

Iain Elliot weighs up the 'Helsinki process' as it reaches its tenth year

Hopes the Russians must not cut down



International Herald Tribune

Perhaps Albania was wise to opt out of the long years of talking which all other European states, together with Canada and the US, have patiently devoted to the Helsinki process.

The anniversary gathering in Helsinki on July 30 will be a pale shadow of the assembly of "high representatives" from 35 participating states who signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) 10 years ago.

Most of the familiar leaders of the time are long gone from office - for example, Gerald Ford, Giscard d'Estaing, Helmut Schmidt, Harold Wilson, President Tito, Archbishop Makarios, President Kekkonen, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky - although most of the East European leaders are still in office.

Despite bitter denunciations and the persistence of tensions as great as ever, however, the conference has achieved something more than merely providing employment for armies of diplomats.

Leonid Brezhnev was over-optimistic when he said 10 years ago that "the results of the prolonged negotiations are such that there are neither victors nor vanquished, winners or losers. This is a victory of reason". It is a gain for all who cherish peace and security on our planet. The negotiations were indeed prolonged. The Helsinki conference developed as part of a widespread process aimed at reducing the tensions of the 1960s. A major factor in this détente was the Ostpolitik of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, which acknowledged the post-war border changes.

Trying to settle the German problem to their advantage, Soviet leaders proposed a collective security treaty as early as 1954 and revived the idea in the 1960s, largely to reduce the US military presence in Europe. As Soviet economic growth slowed, Moscow perceived increasing benefits in gaining easier access to western credits and technology. Moreover, in the aftermath of the 1969 Sino-Soviet border clashes, US approaches to Peking were seen by Moscow as threatening the USSR with even greater isolation.

President Nixon agreed at a Moscow summit in May, 1972 to participate in the conference, but only on the clear condition that it would be linked to arms control talks - and on a much less clear understanding that the USSR would help negotiate a settlement to the war in Vietnam.

The security conference opened in Helsinki in July the next year. Yet at the time the Final Act was ready for signing in 1975, détente had already lost its glow. In January 1973 Henry Kissinger had gained a truce in Vietnam, but by April 1975 North Vietnamese troops occupied Saigon.

In January, 1975, Soviet leaders had finally cancelled their 1972 trade agreement with the US, denouncing as unwarranted interference the Jackson-Vanik amendment which refused most-favoured-nation status to the USSR unless it

relaxed its restrictions on emigration, in conformity with its international commitments. When Nixon resigned in August 1974 Moscow interpreted the Watergate scandal as a conspiracy by "reactionary circles" in Washington to discredit its policy of détente.

From its very inception the Helsinki process suffered from serious flaws. The West allowed Soviet and East European leaders to sign a document full of promises - respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom and political independence - which in practice they were repeatedly violating.

Moscow's main aim was to obtain western recognition of postwar borders and the political status quo in the hope that it would help reduce aspirations for change among the peoples of Eastern Europe. But the West insisted on inserting a clause that "frontiers can be changed in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and agreement" which, together with the paragraph on national self-determination, held open the possibility of change within the Soviet bloc.

Confidence-building measures, including prior notification of major military manoeuvres and exchange of observers when holding these exercises, have proved relatively successful and have actually been extended at subsequent meetings.

There was also general agreement on the need to improve cooperation in economics, science and technology, and in protecting the environment, aspects covered in the second basket of the accords. Western governments saw the USSR as a valuable source of fuels and raw materials, and as a new, vast market. Moscow hoped to overcome western restrictions on technology exports to the Soviet bloc and to gain credit on easy terms.

How well this cooperation has worked for each side depends largely on which experts and which statistics one chooses to consult. There is abundant evidence that Soviet military power has benefited from technology transfer, but the most advanced equipment was obtained illegally rather than by open trade. Critics of expanding trade have focused on the dumping of Soviet goods in western countries and examples such as the Kamaz trucks - built with western help and used by the occupation forces in Afghanistan.

The huge gas pipeline deal damaged relations between NATO allies and increased western dependence on Soviet energy resources - but reduced reliance on Middle East oil. Harold Wilson and others extended credit to Russia at rates which brought little economic or political benefit to the West, and

some bankers burnt their fingers by being too free with loans. The total debt to the West of the six East European countries reached \$62.5 billion in 1984.

Yet economic cooperation has also been far from satisfactory for the Soviet leaders. On top of widespread discontent in Eastern Europe, Moscow has found even the most loyal regimes looking to the West for help in solving their growing economic difficulties.

Cheaper energy supplies have not been maintained, and the East Europeans have preferred to earn hard currency with their best quality products rather than selling to Russia at disadvantageous prices. Even East Germany was openly rebuked by Moscow for its close ties with "reactionary" West Germany. Last month a major article in *Pravda* warned that "divergences" in the socialist world were open to exploitation by "imperialism".

The third basket, covering humanitarian issues, was always the most controversial. Moscow agreed to include it only to gain the advantages of the first two, and never intended to honour it, since freedom to travel and unrestricted access to information would lead to the collapse of the whole authoritarian system. Soviet negotiators agreed only with the greatest reluctance to the proposal that every country should publish the Final Act in full, and it was in fact to become a veritable disaster.

Looking ahead to the conference's tenth anniversary, Lev Tokunov, the chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, maintained that Russia strictly observed the spirit and letter of the Final Act, but continued: "We decisively repudiate attempts to use humanitarian cooperation as an instrument of psychological warfare and political pressure." Of 80 Soviet citizens who joined unofficial groups to monitor observance of human rights, 60 were imprisoned, 15 forced into exile, four died after brutal treatment in prison, and one was killed in a mysterious street accident.

Several leading dissidents, having watched the Helsinki follow-up conferences moved from Belgrade to Madrid, then split into separate meetings in Stockholm and Ottawa, without any noticeable reduction in violations of human rights, now call on the West to abandon the process completely.

Others argue that the Helsinki conference is still an important way of putting pressure on communist regimes to reduce repression.

The Helsinki process may have been born as the misbegotten child of a false détente, and still be sickly at heart as it teeters, but the West should not be ready to bury it for its demise. There is no point in continuing, however, if Soviet efforts to suppress the reporting of discussions, much in evidence at Ottawa, are allowed to succeed. If they are successful in exporting censorship, all Europeans will lose by it, and only the Albanian rulers who opted out will have any grounds for satisfaction.

The new generation of nuclear hardware

The creative urge that shook the earth 40 years ago with the detonation of the first atom bomb is undergoing a renaissance. Scientists and federal officials say new kinds of nuclear arms are being imagined, developed and exploded at a furious pace, reflecting an evolution towards harnessing the brute force of a huge explosion for specific tasks.

The design of nuclear weapons is a secretive business. Nonetheless, a review of public documents and interviews with US government scientists, federal officials and weapon experts outside the government reveal several distinct types of weapons that have been tested or proposed in the nuclear era.

All atom bombs, known as fission weapons, split heavy atoms to liberate nuclear energy. The bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were atom bombs, the former fuelled by uranium, the latter by plutonium. The next major step was the hydrogen bomb, which derives its energy by fusing together isotopes of hydrogen to release more of the energy stored in the nucleus of the atom. (Fission splits an atom's nucleus into fragments, fusion forces nuclei together.) The first H-bomb test was in 1952.

In the 1950s, designers of nuclear weapons talked of making bombs with enhanced radioactive fallout, known as residual radiation. This could be achieved by wrapping an H-bomb with cobalt, a steel-grey metal that is safely turned into its

radioactive isotope, cobalt 60, when exposed to H-bomb radiations. It is not known whether cobalt bombs were ever made or stocked by any nation.

A special type of H-bomb that did go into production is the neutron bomb, which emits enhanced prompt (not residual) radiation. In normal fission reactions, blast and heat make up the vast majority of the energy released, while prompt, destructive radiation (such as that from neutrons) accounts for only 5 per cent of the total. A neutron bomb can release six to 10 times as much neutron radiation as a pure fission weapon of the same yield. Neutron bombs are meant to kill tank crews by lethal irradiation.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s special nuclear warheads were developed that generated enhanced radiation in the X-ray portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. The goal was to knock out distant enemy warheads. Enhanced X-ray warheads were fitted on interceptors of the \$5.7 billion Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system, which was built at the northern edge of North Dakota and eventually abandoned. Weapon scientists at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, the second of the nation's two nuclear laboratories, went on to develop the reduced residual radiation bomb, a tactical warhead that is claimed to dramatically reduce fallout.

Not all steps in the evolution of nuclear weaponry involve funda-

mental changes in materials and methods. Most involve refinements. For instance, according to the *Energy and Technology Review* the laboratory has "designed, tested, and evaluated" a lightweight, low-yield fission device that might serve as "the warhead for an anti-satellite weapon".

There is now a new generation of nuclear weapons that focus the power of nuclear explosions, rather than letting the force escape in all directions. The premier third-generation device is the X-ray laser, which channels the power of a nuclear explosion into laser rods that emit powerful bursts of concentrated radiation before the whole device is consumed by its nuclear fireball.

Less developed than X-ray lasers are third-generation weapons meant to create an enhanced electromagnetic pulse. This powerful surge of electromagnetic energy can knock out computers and delicate electronics. It is produced by any nuclear weapon exploded above the earth's atmosphere, its pulse blanketing the area below. Similarly microwave weapons concentrate nuclear energy into a narrower band of frequencies of the electromagnetic spectrum in order to try to knock out enemy missiles, according to government weapon experts.

In contrast to weapons that enhance or suppress different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum and thus manipulate energy, particle beam weapons focus on matter,

trying to accelerate subatomic particles to nearly the speed of light.

A futuristic device said by scientists to be the focus of intense interest is the gamma-ray laser. Its coherent radiation would have a wavelength shorter than that of the X-ray lasers, and would thus be more powerful.

In the fission and fusion reactions of nuclear weapons, only a tiny fraction of matter is turned into energy, from which the weapons nonetheless get their spectacular power. Reactions between matter and anti-matter produce a complete liberation of energy. If perfected, anti-matter bombs could be extremely small yet powerful.

Dr John Nuckolls, head of physics at the Livermore laboratory, says humans suffer confusion and disorientation when subjected to long wavelength radiation of great strength, and physicists might one day find a way to direct and concentrate the power from nuclear weapons into this part of the electromagnetic spectrum, producing a bomb that would leave an enemy stunned and unable to wage war.

With many of the weapons described here, especially the latter ones, it is unclear whether proposals have gone beyond the speculative stage to the point of being developed and actually detonated at the government's underground test site in Nevada.

William Broad

© New York Times Service

Graham Mather Jobs action, not exhortation

The Department of Employment would like companies to employ more workers in regions with high levels of unemployment. The idea is that businesses can be induced to subcontract more of their production to plants in assisted areas. Chambers of trade are to be brought in as a medium through which orders could be routed, and "substantial funds" are available to the department to "lubricate" the redirection.

It is an understandable aim. Businessmen are as alarmed as anyone else about the concentration in the south-east in terms of output per head regions in the south and east of England take four out of the first five places in Britain's economic league table.

Yet the scheme is perplexing. It is visibly at odds with the government's deliberate scaling down of regional assistance because of its failure to create jobs cost-effectively, and because government attempts to spread prosperity have not worked. The West Midlands is still barely recovering from two decades of governmental effort to spread its former prosperity elsewhere, and has become an assisted area itself in the process.

More worrying, however, is the implication that the department is stepping in because it has identified an economically desirable step which companies have been too short-sighted, docile or unimaginative to identify for themselves. The inference must be that business willfully continues to locate plants in the overcrowded south-east where pay is higher, property more expensive, skills in short supply, and planning problems abound.

Traces of a similar impatience with business are evident elsewhere in Tom King's ministry. It has been among the foremost in urging private sector employers to keep down pay settlements. Yet this generalized advice cannot apply equally to successful and unsuccessful companies. It does not fit with the performance-related pay schemes which ministers have encouraged.

Where pay levels are consistently and artificially held down, skill shortages result: yet skill shortages in the south-east are one of the very problems which have inspired the department's new approach to regional policy. Employment ministers have also decided that employers are obdurately declining to allocate enough of their resources to training, and have recently been making sharp speeches on the subject.

In fact, there is little to be gained from becoming exasperated with employers. It is more useful to 'analyse' why they are not pursuing policies which the department thinks must be in their economic interest, at least in the medium and longer term. Employers are frequently inhibited by real or perceived obstacles and disincentives, which government can mitigate or remove.

Companies would like to expand plants, but are constrained by the planning laws. They would like to take on more workers but worry about minimum wage legislation or

employment protection laws. They consider establishing a regional presence but are worried about local union militancy, or a lack of suitable executive housing, or facilities for families, or quality of local education. They are concerned about finding the right type of premises or about the policies of the local councils.

Whitehall is beginning to appreciate that measures to tackle these micro-problems are more effective than general exhortation. Few businesses, for example, balk at their managing director hearing a minister on the radio cautioning against such behaviour. They are more likely to pay attention to what Whitehall does in practice itself.

In the real world of competitive pressures, companies themselves are the best judges of what they can afford and the short and long-term pressures upon them.

Some departments are beginning to formulate policy measures designed to stimulate and encourage existing trends. If self-employment is growing, for example, they aim to examine which inland regions requirements are holding back still larger increases.

Is the same in the regions. Problems can be opportunities. Lower pay levels, lower property prices, skilled workforces can be powerful stimulants to investment. Where lack of labour mobility is the problem, the first line of approach is to analyse the obstacles and seek to remove them.

In the US, the Bureau of Labor Statistics produces some of the raw material which has helped implement deregulation and fuel the country's boom in jobs. In Britain, many job-creating ideas originate among the Department of Employment. The Treasury pioneered enterprise zones, and the hugely successful enterprise allowances for the jobless were formulated around Downing Street. The Department of Trade and Industry sponsored enterprise agencies, and is embarking on a major drive to cut EEC burdens on business.

Lord Young's tiny enterprise unit team produced a White Paper packed with deregulatory, job-creation measures in just three and a half months; the Department of Employment has so far taken two years not to produce a consultative document, promised in the election manifesto, on strengthening strike-free dispute procedures. Many Department of Employment functions have been delegated to the Manpower Services Commission, which holds together the government's youth training, special employment measures and vocational education schemes. Overlapping responsibilities, of course, make it unfair to ascribe to any single department in Whitehall particular employment policies.

There are plenty of signs that the micro-measures, work, and work with the grain of the real economy. They are not compatible with exhortation or arm-twisting to induce business to do things which don't make economic sense.

The author is head of the policy unit at the Institute of Directors.

moreover... Miles Kington

Catching up on the high jinks

Story so far. Jack is doing his first day as a Test match commentator on Radio 3, and it has been sheer hell. All the other commentators have claimed to be called Alex. His mother keeps phoning him. And one of the commentators, George, seems to be drunk. Now read on.

The first thing Jack noticed was that none of the other commentators seemed to watch the game. That is, they never looked out of the window. They kept their eyes fixed on the TV set in the corner, which had the sound turned off, and described what they saw there.

"And Botham plays at that - and misses!" said the one he now knew to be called Harvey, a wrinkled spinner from up north. "A very airy fairy shot. Let's see that one again."

Jack thought it odd that radio listeners should be invited to see something again that they had never seen in the first place, but nobody else seemed to find it strange. In fact, Jack had been watching the shot through the window and couldn't make out if Botham had hit it or not.

"That's the very same shot that got him out at Edgbaston in 1982, wasn't it?" said Harvey. "He'll really have to graft harder than that, against bowling as tight as this."

It sounded authoritative, but Jack had just seen a note passed to Harvey from Sid, the scorer. Sid had a computer and five notebooks, which he worried at the whole time. The note had said: "Same shot, out, Edgbaston, 1982."

"McIntyre was very fond of that shot," said the man in the bow tie, remembering him coming in third wicket down against the Australians at Leeds, 1948, when everything was against us? He flashed outside the off stump for five overs, until some wag in the crowd shouted: 'He thinks he's conducting the bloody Halle'."

"Old McIntyre," said George. "What a character he was, I remember him appealing against Bradman for lbw in 1952, getting the appeal turned down and handing the umpire a pair of spectacles!"

During this exchange, Jack noticed, three balls had been bowled, none of them mentioned by the commentators. It was at this point that he began to understand that the commentary was more important than the cricket, and that most of what was said had nothing

to do with this game at all. When he came to do his stint, he too found himself watching the TV and describing it. He even found himself referring to McIntyre, a cricketer of whom he had never heard. He was relieved when lunch came.

"One of the unusual features of this game," said the man with the bow tie suddenly to the microphone, "is how simply the Australian off-spinner is. How many great spinners with ace can you think of, Jack?"

Jack found himself stammering that there seemed to be no great correlation between spots and spinning, although Lance Gibbs may well have suffered from this but it was difficult to tell, him being black. During the break in the tea-room, he asked the bow tie man why he had asked such a tasteless question.

"Well we weren't on the air," said bow tie affably. "I thought you knew that."

"What about McIntyre?" said Jack. "I've never heard of him."

"McIntyre is our fictitious cricketer of the day," explained bow tie. "Everyday we make up a new historical cricketer. We also have a competition to see who can keep the same story going the longest, and another competition to use words that 'Harvey' can't understand. Harvey's very Lancashire; you understand, and we're trying to knock it out of him."

During the afternoon rain stopped play for a while and the commentators really came into their own, telling jokes, spinning memories, doing conjuring tricks and reciting poetry. Harvey even sang a couple of songs. Much to his surprise, Jack found himself doing his mouth organ imitation party trick; he never dreamt he would do it on Radio 3.

"We like rain and bad light best," bow tie told him at tea-time. "There's no cricket to get in the way of the commentary then. Oh, and I never told you. We also sometimes try the odd trick on new commentators. Better watch out."

Sure enough, half an hour later Jack was describing the field to listeners when he suddenly felt a jug of cold water being poured over his head, slowly and deliberately. It was cold and horrible, but he felt delighted inwardly. It meant he had arrived. (From Jack the Giant Commentator, a thrilling new cricket story for media boys.)

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Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE FIRE THIS TIME

However fearful the images of violence in South Africa may seem from afar, the scale of black unrest there needs to be seen in a clear perspective. The current cycle of violence began 10 months ago. It is the most serious upheaval that the South African authorities have ever faced. It has been more intense, more widespread and more sustained than either the Sharpeville crisis of 1960 or the Soweto crisis of 1976.

Nevertheless, the violence itself has been confined to a limited number of segregated black townships, mainly in the Eastern Cape, and on the east Rand. Outside these troubled areas the Government's vast security apparatus has not even been tested. Indeed black townships in South Africa, set apart from the towns and cities they serve, have been designed partly to ensure that the authorities are able to control whatever unrest occurs there. At no time during the present upheaval has white control ever been threatened.

The Government's use of emergency powers, announced at the weekend, had to be judged in a similar context. The battery of laws already at the Government's disposal are so draconian that it can take virtually any action it sees fit in the name of national security. Indeed, the security forces themselves have never shown any previous reluctance to detain black dissenters or to shoot them on whatever pretext. The real import of the state of emergency now in force in 36 out of some 300 magisterial districts is that it marks the Government's determination to use the full force of state authority to stamp out black dissent, regardless of the consequences to its reputation.

In the short term the Government's tactics may succeed in cauterizing the level of black unrest. However, what is far more disturbing than the immediate consequences of the violence is its long-term implications. The current wave of unrest grew out of protest against the new constitution which excludes blacks from a share in central government. It has also been stimulated by extremists seeking to deter blacks from having anything to do with the new constitutional arrangements. In some areas it has also been fuelled by specific grievances, such as the imposition of higher rents or the Government's policy of forced removals. It has been further compounded by the fact of economic recession, the worst for fifty years, and drought in rural areas which has pushed destitute black families into urban slums. In the townships unemployment is estimated at

25 per cent; inflation is running at more than 16 per cent; and the level of poverty and frustration is rising continuously.

This could be cause enough for civil unrest. But it is made far worse by the injustices of apartheid. Inferior education; inadequate housing; influx controls; job reservations; police harassment; and the lack of political rights. On the streets it is often a disorganized and random effort, by youths. But the underlying motivation is revolt against the whole system of apartheid, no doubt stimulated by the hope that President Botha's programme of reforms reveals that he is in retreat.

At the forefront of this revolt are groups of young blacks intent on making the townships ungovernable. But what is equally striking is the extent to which support for violent protest has grown within the whole black community. A recent report by a government-funded research organization estimated that nearly two-thirds of South Africa's black population now favour violence to bring about political change, though inevitably that violence would seem to set back against black.

The implications for South Africa are profound. The Government's reform programme, however beneficial it may seem to be in the South African context, has failed to placate black discontent. The black population is no longer willing to be bought off with advances in local government. Even moderate black leaders, like Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, demand nothing less than talks on genuine power-sharing as their price for dealing with the Government.

Yet the wave of violence and the Government's response to it make the possibility of dialogue that much more remote. By rounding up prominent black dissidents the Government aims to intimidate the rank and file. Yet such action wrecks its chances of finding credible black leaders willing to participate in its proposed national forum.

Somehow President Botha has to maintain a dialogue with black leaders over the issue of political rights without appearing to concede to violence. If there is some glimmer of hope about the present plight of South Africa it is that government officials, after years of obduracy have begun to recognize this. It will be a great test of President Botha's leadership but he should be encouraged to stand firmly behind his reforms and to contain his emergency measures to the minimum required to protect blacks who support his regime from the bloody fate which has overcome so many of them.

BOOKING BRITAIN

Yesterday's statement on tourism was as heterodox as its colour - neither green nor white but a glossy buff - was uncertain. Lord Young appears variously as the minister for road signs (a new generation of which is needed), and as preacher of homilies on the virtues of service, in cafes and hotels. It will be him the punters will toast as the man who endowed betting shops with televisions and vending machines.

At one point he advocates governmental hands on - a State-funded national computer for ticket and train reservations. At another he is true to the spirit of deregulation, scouting, for example, the withdrawal from tourism projects of grants under Section Four of the Wilsonian Development of Tourism Act. Here, he is cosy with councils and their efforts to bring in visitors. There, he advocates central government overriding the resistance of Wandsworth and Westminster (both boroughs incidentally Conservative) to new London coach parks.

Such mixed philosophy is understandable. Tourism is no single business; that, indeed, is the strongest reason why the Government should be more cautious about labelling tourism as the great white hope of employment growth and future wealth. Despite the American Bar Association, Britain's balance of tourist trade is negative. Tourist flows are heavily dependent on exchange rate movements: an industry built on the dollars of Americans sold at 1.3 to the pound needs to be extremely flexible if it is to maintain its prosperity when dollars are going for 1.5 or less. This is a business with inherent limitations, too. The attractions of London, Stonehenge or any

congested resort diminish if they are saturated with visitors, either domestic or foreign.

Lord Young's instincts have counselled him against government's backing winners with large and irrevocable sums of cash, yet his paper is coy about costs. Doubtless there is much to be done with existing levels of spending down the lines of education, training and transport, to ensure that tourism's growth is not hampered by supply-side shortfalls. But the decisions needed, on a course for cooks here, a better car park there, are decentralized and specific; how useful is the paper's heavy language of central coordination - and a phrase of bureaucratic nightmare - "dispersal from London"?

The fact is that Lord Young makes a better salesman and advocate than Whitehall steamroller. His paper breathes enthusiasm. This is the spirit that in the private sector would earn money; if replicated by the owners of hotels and theme parks it will guarantee the achievement of the Government's most sanguine projections. But what government itself can do is limited. Yes, it makes sense to try to have immigration and customs officials smile at foreigners; but it is naive to wish away their tasks of social and fiscal control. Yes the Government itself as owner and manager of scores of attractions could smarten its performance (and make a decision on museum and gallery charges). But Lord Young's - and the nation's - best hope lies not in the promise of government but the vision of individuals and corporations who believe that in this part of the service sector lies employment and profit.

Curbs on power of Ombudsman

From the Chairman of the Welsh Association of Community and Town Councils

Sir, One of the main weaknesses of the Local Government Act lies in the fact that the Ombudsman cannot compel a local authority to correct an unjust decision. If no corrective steps are taken, the Ombudsman can only publish a second report, drawing attention to the cause and relying on public opinion to force the authority to take action.

In the name of reasonable justice, the Ombudsman should have the right to bring the matter before the county court and ask the court for an order compelling the local authority to correct the maladministration which was the cause of the enquiry.

The present law authorizing his work is too rigid. He is not able to investigate a local authority decision affecting all electors or a local authority decision to begin a civil or criminal case in the courts. Neither can he look into staff matters or educational matters in schools and colleges.

He cannot examine cases where the complainants had the right of appeal to the courts, a government minister or a particular tribunal. He can investigate complaints against county and district councils and other authorities and boards like the national parks, police authorities, and the land and water authorities, but there is no authority to investigate complaints against parish or community councils and town councils.

When the Local Government Act creating commissions for local administration in England and Wales was passed in 1974 there was opposition from MPs who argued that the Ombudsman was a political gimmick who would usurp their work on behalf of their electorates. This reservation is now reflected in the fact that complaints have to be directed to the parliamentary Ombudsmen through members of Parliament, and through elected councillors to the local Ombudsmen.

This restrictive aspect of the law should be changed. Complainants should be able to send their complaints directly to the Ombudsman.

Yours sincerely,
AELWYN MORGAN, Chairman,
Welsh Association of Community and Town Councils,
6 Ford Ffynnon,
Rhydian,
Rhyd,
Clywd,
July 11.

University libraries

From Mr P. A. Hoare

Sir, Mr Raymond Moss (July 15) may speak for his own institution in presenting a picture of deserted libraries and empty laboratories. It is not a universal picture; the growing involvement of higher education in vocational training and other special courses means that many libraries are used during vacations more than was once the case.

Today I have received notification that BED students will need to continue using the library up to August 31; and postgraduate education students now begin their courses early in September. The medical library has no quiet period at all, because of the length of medical school courses and because it serves a continually busy hospital and school of nursing, as well as the university.

Our special collections are used just as intensively in the vacation, by visiting scholars from this country and abroad who cannot come during their own term-time. At the same time much university research continues through the vacation and my library at least recognises a commitment to providing services for research workers as well as students.

The university itself is busy with summer courses; laboratories are occupied by the Open University, halls of residence by the British Council.

It is true that the library is more lightly used during the summer, but most librarians have responded to the call for economy by reducing staffing levels even further in vacation, by using "term-only" staff. The remaining staff are more than fully occupied with maintenance of collections, computer input, training and keeping the buildings in good order - much of which needs the period of relief from the heavy pressures of term-time.

Mr Moss would like to close down one of his institution's principal capital assets, the polytechnic library, for several months each year. This seems an odd way to improve value for money.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. HOARE Librarian,
University of Nottingham,
University Park,
Nottingham,
July 18.

Little-known phrases

From the Reverend David Copley

Sir, In a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp in the Second World War we came upon a Dutch-English phrase book which had been left behind in one of the bungalows where we were temporarily housed. It contained the memorable sentence: "The price of an egg is half the cost of ringing up the vicar".

Yours faithfully,
DAVID COPLEY,
220 Bromsgrove Road,
Hunnington,
Halesowen,
West Midlands,
July 8.

Pay awards viewed on their merits

From Sir William Hayter

Sir, If Mrs Thatcher is right, the Civil Service must have changed very much since I resigned from it in 1958. I then left, aged 52, for a post which commanded a much lower salary than I was earning as deputy under-secretary in the Foreign Office, which was itself very much less than that paid to my successors in that post. There was no difficulty at all in replacing me by someone at least as competent as I was.

Are present-day public servants only there for the money? Do none of them think the job worth doing for itself, provided of course that the pay is adequate to sustain life? I don't believe it. Mrs Thatcher must be wrong.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM HAYTER,
Bassett's House,
Stanton St John,
Oxford,
July 20.

From Mr R. J. Rees

Sir, In today's leader (July 19) you contrast the public servant, who is paid by what you call "collective exaction", with the "company executive fighting for orders and profit", implying that the latter ought reasonably to earn more than the former.

Having no particular axe to grind in this matter, may I suggest that the executive with his company house, company car, and numerous other "perks" is just as dependent on "collective exaction" as his public service counterpart? The exaction may be through the price we pay for his products rather than through taxation, but it is none the less exaction.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. REES,
Rhos-on-Sea,
Rhos-on-Sea,
Clywd,
July 19.

From Professor W. V. Horton Rogers

Sir, All those engaged in pay negotiations make the central point of their campaign the claim to be restored to a peak which has since been eroded. For schoolteachers it is "Houghton", for university teachers it is that distant day when their status was linked to that of administrative-grade Civil Servants.

On this basis, the proposal to raise a High Court Judge's salary to £60,000 seems positively modest. When in 1826 the income of the higher judges from fees was taken away their salaries were set at £5,500.

Comparisons with early nineteenth century values are difficult and even arbitrary, but that figure would be unlikely to represent less than £150,000 today. When income tax is taken into account, the difference becomes almost unimaginable.

Yours faithfully,
W. V. HORTON ROGERS,
48 Abbey Court,
Leeds,
July 19.

From Mr Gershon Ellenbogen

Sir, Like the diocesan bishops, the higher judiciary enjoy great prestige, as well as "job satisfaction" (or they would not have accepted appointment). At the summit the judges attain peerages; in the Court of Appeal membership of the Privy Council; and in the High Court

temptation to dismiss an experienced worker in order to employ an inexperienced one.

This continuity of employment would also encourage employers to introduce a proper training programme for young people. This would be most constructive approach towards the integration of young people into the world of work than abolishing the protection offered by the wages councils.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH FILKIN, Director,
National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux,
115-123 Pentonville Road, N1,
July 18.

£ wise \$ foolish

From Dr D. S. Dover

Sir, I must, reluctantly, congratulate the Government on their tactic of having the pound/dollar ratio at its lowest when the Americans are booking their summer holidays and at its highest when they come here.

Yours faithfully,
D. S. DOVER,
16 Westworth Mansions, NW3,
July 18.

Warning to drivers

From Mr Leonard Sattin

Sir, I have recently returned from a visit to Tel Aviv, where I had occasion to drive a car. When I approached a set of traffic lights I noticed that prior to the appearance of the amber the green light would pulsate for several seconds, which in effect gave the driver a warning that the amber, and then the red would appear.

As a driver of many years' experience I considered this to be an excellent way of giving advance warning of a change in the lights. I also made enquiries and was informed that it did in effect cut down the number of prosecutions of traffic offences of jumping the lights, and also accidents at road junctions involving the jumping of lights.

Transport should consider this as not only an improvement but also to alleviate the work of magistrates who have to deal with these offences.

Yours truly,
LEONARD SATTIN,
6 Connaught Drive,
Finchley, NW11,
July 10.

Preserving UK's salmon stocks

From the Chairman of Northumbrian Water

Sir, I refer to the letter from the Duke of Wellington and others (July 17).

The North-east drift net fishery has a lengthy tradition in this area going back to the last century. More importantly at the moment it provides much-needed employment for 500 men.

Northumbrian Water has sought to balance the interests of the commercial fishermen and salmon conservation. We and our predecessors have obtained limitation orders and by-laws restricting the number of licences issued, the length of net used and the amount of fishing which can take place in the overall week. It is felt that a well regulated drift net fishery best serves the interests of salmon conservation.

Whilst the authors bemoan the fact that drift netting is legal in England, but not in Scotland, they fail to mention that in the case of netting the rivers, the roles are completely reversed. In our area netting is prohibited in the area of sea around the salmon rivers and in the rivers themselves.

In contrast, the passage of salmon up-river, in Scotland, becomes a very hazardous undertaking with the presence of netting stations. One finds it difficult to reconcile the fact that persons interested in salmon conservation can support netting in the restricted area of the river.

Another point which critics of the North-east drift net fishery tend to ignore is the enforcement issue, and the authors might find it instructive to compare the number of Northumbrian Water's fisheries prosecutions with those for the whole of Scotland.

The reason for the decline of salmon runs into the rivers of the east coast of Britain and elsewhere is uncertain. There are too many factors involved and an insufficient amount of knowledge to make such a commitment. Some scientists maintain that it is necessary to examine the trends over a great many more years before drawing conclusions.

Yours faithfully,
M. I. B. STRAKER, Chairman,
Northumbrian Water,
Northumbria House,
Regent Centre,
Gosforth,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
July 19.

From Mr John R. Sharp

Sir, The labourer is worthy of his hire. It is unethical for a Government which promotes the "free market" principle to exhort the labourer to "price himself into a job" by accepting a price which is less than that which he judges his labour to be worth.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN R. SHARP,
1 Wheatley Close,
Bodicote Chase,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire,
July 19.

From Miss Susan Hodges

Sir, Shall we be treated to a similar exhibition of uproar by Mr Hattersley et al when MPs announce their own net whopping pay rise?

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN HODGES,
Adze Cottage,
The Barches,
Sheep Hill,
Alkerton,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire,
July 19.

Wages of the young

From the Director of the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux

Sir, Your report (July 18) on the Government's firm intention to exclude young people from wages council protection, highlights a matter of great concern to the Citizens' Advice Bureau service.

In a recent survey of CABx with experience of clients in wages councils employment, bureaux opposed the proposal to abolish wages councils on the grounds that they provide protection to vulnerable low-paid workers. Bureaux also feared that abolition of wages councils' minimum pay powers would act as a disincentive for young people seeking work since some employers would offer wages at or below supplementary benefit levels.

Bureaux did acknowledge the need for some form of wage differential until employees reach 21. This would allow for a gradual increase in employers' wage costs rather than the present sudden jump at 18 or 19, with the resultant

temptation to dismiss an experienced worker in order to employ an inexperienced one.

This continuity of employment would also encourage employers to introduce a proper training programme for young people. This would be most constructive approach towards the integration of young people into the world of work than abolishing the protection offered by the wages councils.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH FILKIN, Director,
National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux,
115-123 Pentonville Road, N1,
July 18.

Language block

From Dr Gareth Rees

Sir, It is not easy to understand how a requirement of fluency in Welsh for employment in residential homes in Anglesey can be interpreted as racial discrimination (report, July 20).

The women concerned were discriminated against not because they are not Welsh, but because they are unable to speak Welsh. I imagine that an inability to speak English would usually be considered a block to appointment to a race relations tribunal. In this particular case it may be relevant that the elderly find difficulty in conversing in other than their first language.

Will the present employees at these residential homes be guilty of racial discrimination if they decline to be coerced into communicating at work in a language they would not normally have used?

Yours faithfully,
GARETH REES,
46 Clifton Park Road,
Clifton, Bristol,
Avon,
July 20.

ON THIS DAY

JULY 23, 1833

Thomas Barnes had been appointed Editor of The Times in 1817. He became a powerful advocate against abuses and the privileges of the aristocracy. In 1830 the paper acquired the sobriquet, "The Thunderer", and the leading article below is an example, albeit a mild one, of the style which earned the paper that title.

[THE PEOPLE'S DRINK]

The Beer Bill, it seems, is to be "amended." Not a day passed since the very beginning of those discussions in which the present bill originated without producing some effort on the part of monopolizing brewers and jobbing magistrates to prevent, in the first place, its passing into a law, and afterwards, to get the law repealed, and the old system of brewer and justice despotism to be re-established in all its iniquity. It hurts the fastidiousness of certain grandees, as it does the sordid and selfish interests of others, that the magistrates should have so little power to refuse a beer licence to an unfriendly applicant, however unblemished may be his reputation, and to bestow it, and a spirit licence to boot, upon the most dissipated and intemperate party, whose sole merit is comprised in the fact of his being a ready slave to some great firm or distillery, or a favourite with some worshipful personage on the bench. It galls the old dispensers of ale and spirit-shop patronage that the working-class of the people should be at liberty to drink cheap beer, and the beer-house keeper to buy it in the open market, wherever he can get it best, and at the cheapest terms. In truth, the breaking up of that curse of England, MONOPOLY, whatever branch of industry, or right, or power, it may have invaded, is sure to throw the whole den of thieves into agonies of rage and mortification. No endeavour, therefore, has been left untried to extinguish or neutralize the free trade in beer, so that "the Bench" may be enabled, by a new act of Parliament, to resume in one shape or other the privilege of granting beer licences to the licensed vander, and the humble consumer of that essential article. The local magistrates, therefore, according to the report of a committee at the head of which stands the inauspicious name of Lord CHANDOS, are to have a power of determining at what rate between 7s and 15s, beer licences shall be granted! A tolerable stretch of authority this, and a pretty large field for caprice and oppression. We hope at least that Mr. LAWS perseveres in his motion to amend the existing law, he will not be guided implicitly by the dogmas of Lord CHANDOS's committee. It is evident to us that a few very mild and easy regulations, merely administrative in their character, would suffice to put down any frolicsome irregularities which may now disturb the refined tastes of men of rank who drive past the beer-house doors at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour, and that a few judicious instructions from magistrates, addressed in good temper to the landlords of such shops, might, without any harsh restraint upon the poor or any tyrannical and odious interference by the affluent, render quite superfluous the ponderous and suspicious machinery of an act of Parliament founded on CHANDOS principles to cure them.

Engaged signals

From Mr Christopher R. Weatherley

Sir, In an apparent endeavour to encourage international communication, British Telecom vans in Oswestry, a border town with Wales, have messages written on one side in English and on the other in Welsh.

"Make friends with a phone" is matched with "Mf-glywaf dyner lais". To those anticipating a direct translation, it may come as something of a surprise to learn that the interpretation of the latter missive is "I hear a tender voice".

In this area it has often been thought the Welsh were hearing voices which the English were not. Previously, however, it was not as evident that the source of this problem might be British Telecom!

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER R. WEATHERLEY,
Old Laundry,
Hardwick,
Ellesmere,
Shropshire,
July 17.

Zimbabwe observed

From Mr Derek Ingram

Sir, The report from Harare in your issue of June 24, which I saw a few hours before leaving for a trip overseas, began with a totally erroneous paragraph about the verdict of the Commonwealth observer group on the Zimbabwe elections of 1980.

I was media adviser to the group throughout the campaign and worked closely with them. Contrary to what your correspondent, Jan Rast, wrote, there was absolutely no soul-searching or internal dissent. The decision to announce that the voting had been free and fair was unanimous and taken at a short and totally tranquil meeting.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK INGRAM,
5 Wyndham Mews, W1,
July 20.

An awkward fruit

From Professor Gareth Morris

Sir, If the Reverend Mr Elwin (July 19) had held the living of Cranford he would have known that oranges are to be sucked, but in the privacy of one's own room. Mrs Gaskell thought Miss Jenkyns used some more recondite word when she observed that it was, in fact, the only way of enjoying oranges; but then the unpleasant association with a ceremony frequently gone through by little babies made it necessary for her and Miss Maty to retire to their rooms to indulge in it.

Yours faithfully,
GARETH MORRIS,
4 Alwyne Place,
Canonbury, N1,
July 19.

Unhappy returns

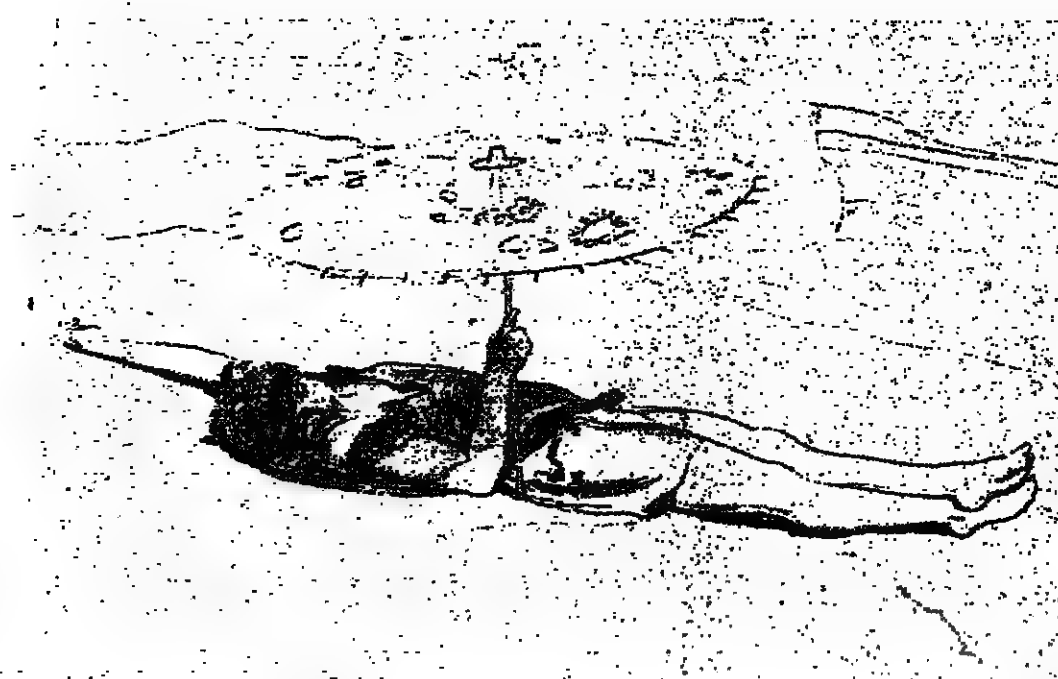
From Mr Owen Luder

Sir, The council relaid the road yesterday afternoon in St George's Square.

At 7.30 a.m. this morning the Gas Board started to dig it up. Is this a new world record?

Yours faithfully,
OWEN LUDER,
Owen Luder Partnership,
96 St George's Square, SW1,
July 19.

THE ARTS



Alfred Munnings deliciously free in his 1916 drawing of *Gwynedd Jones-Parry at Lamorna* (detail); and Patrick Heron on the way back from representation to abstraction in *Christmas Eve* 1951



Galleries: John Russell Taylor reviews *Painting in Newlyn 1880-1930* and the major retrospective of Patrick Heron at the Barbican

Healthy rebuff for thoughts of school

It is unfortunate that the labels and associations of twentieth-century British art on the whole tend to sound so piffing. We do not, in any case, have a particularly good self-image, and, if we are comparing our art with the grand and glorious things which were going on elsewhere in Europe from the turn of the century on, the localized, provincial and sometimes out-and-out quaint associations of labels like Camden Town School, Newlyn School, St Ives or Euston Road do not exactly help to create the right climate of opinion.

How unfair such snap judgements are is the most immediate and striking lesson of the show *Painting in Newlyn 1880-1930*, at the Barbican Art Gallery until September 1.

The present exhibition is based on two shows held at Newlyn Orion in the past few years, one covering 1880 to 1900, the other 1900 to 1930. And the feeling of a gap between generations remains. If the first half is more familiar and superficially attractive, the second is more interesting and revealing. In both cases today's reactions have something to do with the lesson we have slowly been learning that, important as Paris has certainly been since the dawn of Impressionism, it is not necessarily true that everything worthy of serious consideration happened in Paris and the only legitimate high road of twentieth-century art ran from Impressionism and Post-Impressionism through Cubism to Abstraction.

During the past 20 years new interest in the long-derided phases of Art Nouveau and Symbolism, Robert Rosenblum's influential definition of an independent "Northern Romantic tradition" running through

from Friedrich to Rothko, and most recently the Pompidou Centre's *Realism* show, which at once recuperated and put into context the various movements seriously opposing the ascendancy of abstraction, have all called into question our Paris-centred view of art history.

This may all sound pretentiously irrelevant to what is, after all, basically a modest show of agreeable but minor talents who all happened to operate in and around the Cornish resort town (originally village) of Newlyn, and therefore, with a certain spice of local pride, felt themselves significantly different from those located a few miles to the north, in St Ives, or a few more miles to the east, in Falmouth. (Rather oddly, one of the Falmouth contingent, Henry Scott Tuke, turns up among the Newlyn crowd, though on several occasions he firmly denied having anything artistically to do with them.) But the faint of happy provincialism does not damage the claims of these painters to careful consideration.

In the first years we see an astonishingly rapid transition from the High Victorian, every-picture-tells-a-story approach of Frank

Bramley's 1888 Royal Academy blockbuster, *A Hopeless Dawn*, through the influence of Bastien-Lepage, with his famous square brush-strokes, to the brilliant Post-Impressionist colour practised by painters like Harold Knight and his wife Laura in the early 1900s. Local they may be, but provincial in a derogatory sense they certainly are not, any more than their contemporaries who worked in Brittany.

Some of the painters who crop up in Newlyn around this time are unexpected: not only Laura Knight, but Alfred Munnings, who contributes some already characteristic studies of local hunts as well as at least one deliciously free drawing of a girl on a beach under a sunshade. And it is encouraging to learn that *A Hopeless Dawn* (though by no means a bad picture anyway) is not really typical of Bramley's work: in the slightly earlier *Weaving a Chain of Grief*, and even more in *Dominal* of 1886, he shows a truly exceptional feeling for the rendering of light as reflected off the myriad different textures of white in fabrics and flowers and stone and plaster.

Norman Garstin and his daughter

Alethea, of whom we were reminded a few years ago by a joint show at the Fine Art Society, prove as fetching as ever in their small Impressionist panels of local scenes, and Alethea also turns out to be the vital link between the two eras of Newlyn, starting early in a style quite reminiscent of her father, and running right through to the Deco colour harmonies of *Molly by Gaslight*, which presumably dates from the Thirties (indeed, she remained active right up to her death in 1978, at the age of 84).

But, as I said, the second half of the show provides the real surprises. Tutored by the Pompidou show as well as by individual revivals on this side of the Channel, we can now again see the virtues of quiet English realism in paintings like Harold Harvey's *Girls Outside the Gaiety Cinema, Newlyn*, or respond shamelessly to the monumental qualities of Ernest Procter's nudes like *The Day's End*, and, perhaps even more powerfully, to his wife Dod's immensely strong and grandly simple pictures of women and girls.

It is truly astonishing to read that Dod Procter herself pointed out the

connection between such paintings of hers and Picasso's monumental neo-classical period - but even if she had not, it is unmistakably there for those with eyes to see.

Dod Procter might indeed be the great single discovery of this show: one certainly leaves it longing to see a comprehensive retrospective. But such a flurry of excitement must not minimize the attractions of other such painters, until recently neglected, as Harold Harvey, Charles Simpson and Harold Knight, so soon eclipsed by his more flamboyant mate.

Our new-found regard for the international realist tradition between the wars will no doubt make us more chary of accepting uncritically the idea current in the Thirties that St Ives (as illustrated in the recent Tate Gallery show) was the home of everything worth taking seriously in British modernism, and Newlyn merely the refuge of academic traditionalists. Intriguingly enough, we have more evidence on the subject immediately adjacent at the Barbican, in the form of a major retrospective devoted to Patrick Heron, not quite a native Cornish-

Television

Newsreel nostalgia

The Rock 'n' Roll Years (BBC 1, Sunday), evoking with its slick collage format the year 1958, invited us once again to wonder at the capacity of old newsreels for making us feel simultaneously sophisticated and corrupt. These grey ghosts from the year of the Clean Air Act and the Notting Hill riots impressed with their innocence.

An old lady persisted in calling her doorstep interviewer "sir", while the new Pope granted a plenary indulgence, not only to the thousands jammed into St Peter's Square but also to his live television audience. Jerry Lee Lewis flaunted his teenaged bride, but Elvis did the decent thing by submitting to a US Army *coiffeur*. The writing was on the wall for the decade.

One dubious achievement of the interim has been to encourage the public to display emotion on camera. Leaping on to the bandwagon of pious drug journalism, *Drugwatch* (also BBC 1, Sunday) showed a self-pitying girl junkie going upstairs for a fix, while her tearful mother, confuting all the evidence, told us: "I can't accept that my daughter's an addict".

Some of the potted biographies were suitably barrowing, especially the American coke hound with a dime-sized hole where his septum used to be, and, by way of balance, the studio audience included one admirably unrepentant multi-abuser.

Nick Ross walked us through an uncool quarter of a million pounds worth of real dope, and a healthy clutch of sports stars urged the kids to "Say No". The Princess of Wales, saying "hopefully" and "fingers crossed", autographed a blank wall beneath this slogan to be followed by Samantha Fox and other luminaries. Now the writing is on the wall for this decade.

Martin Cropper

● D. H. Lawrence's *The Daughter-in-Law* is to be presented at the Hampstead Theatre on August 12 (with previews from August 6). The production, by John Dove, is intended to celebrate the centenary of Lawrence's birth.

Theatre in the United States
Neil Simon bows to the ladies

One of the few high points of this year's dreary Tony Awards show was watching Neil Simon accept his first Best Play award 24 years after his first Broadway hit. Wherever one places Mr Simon in the playwrighting hierarchy, even the ungrateful and ungenerous have to concede him credit for giving thousands of performers employment. Actresses, for whom there have always been fewer chances, can even grow up playing Simon roles, from the ingenues in *Barefoot in the Park* and *I Ought to be in Pictures* to the classically Jewish mother in *Connie Brown Your Horn* and a variety of character parts in *The Good Doctor*.

Now Mr Simon has bestowed two leading and four supporting roles for actresses between 35 and 60 to goggle up, and the original cast is doing that gleefully in the female version of *The Odd Couple* (Broadhurst Theatre).

Rather than a poker game, the curtain rises on women playing Trivial Pursuit. There are fresh one-liners which stand on their own - "What's a Southern dish made of pig's intestines?" - "Airplane food" - and those which come from

character. A muddle-headed player is teased: "Did you ever think of taking Speed so you can keep up with the rest of us?" In only one scene, however, does the comedy come near the level of the male *Odd Couple* - when the dates from upstairs are transformed from the English Pigeon sisters to the Spanish Costazuela brothers. As acted by Tony Shalhoub and Lewis J. Stadlen, this duo's halting English and courtly manners play merrily against the randy frustration of Olive (Rita Moreno) and the nervous nipping of Florence (Sally Struthers).

Miss Moreno's lean and stylish look and volatile manner are more suited to the compulsive neurotic Florence, while Miss Struthers' overweight appearance and messy hair and costume are closer to the slob Olive. In spite of this casting mix-up, the stars bounce off each other sparkily, bolstered by Marilyn Cooper, Kathleen Doyle, Jenny O'Hara and Mary Louise Wilson as the trivia pursuers and by Gene Saks's confident staging.

Though changing such elements as the poker game and upstairs dates, Mr Simon has

done little to investigate the nature of his characters as they undergo their sex change. This *Odd Couple* has not half the insights into female foibles that the original version does of male, and perhaps that is inherent in the concept.

The very idea of two heterosexual men over 35 living together, and of one being a fussy budget-conscious housekeeper, is still much more incongruous - hence funny - than when the characters are women. If a first-rate comedy is going to be about female roommates, their battleground needs reconsidering. Though this *Odd Couple* is not as sharp as the original, it evokes much laughter and wins audience affection. Together with *Brighton Beach Memoirs* and the Tony-winner *Biloxi Blues*, it puts Neil Simon on Broadway with three concurrent successes.

Looking like another late-season hit is *Doubles* (Ritz Theatre). Played in championship form by an endearing quartet, and cannily staged by Morton Da Costa, Dave Witte's locker-room comedy has admirable dimensions, especially for its genre.

Individualized and shrewdly



Rita Moreno (left) and Sally Struthers bouncing sparks in *The Odd Couple*

observed are the characters - three long-time tennis partners and their new fourth, a supermarket manager bristling with hostility (Ron Leibman). There is pointed dialogue: "Telling old people they're useless is like abortion at the other end." "You're giving me bad guy news, trying to look like a good guy doing it." But the play starts with a cliché and piles on others.

Two old men meet on a Central Park bench. One is an eccentric Jew (Judd Hirsch), the other a sardonic Black (Cleon Little) who becomes his unwilling

straight man. New York life intrudes with unbelievable vengeance in the form of a young thug, a dope dealer, and threatened loss of jobs, apartments and freedom. This is too much, but for a lot of the time the play-off of Judd Hirsch, appealingly acting the same character he always acts, and Cleon Little's amazing transfiguration into an old black man whose mental set jelled in the 1940s, keeps the overloaded craft afloat.

Holly Hill

Promenade Concert
Springing to Bach

Monteverdi Choir/
Gardiner
Albert Hall/Radio 3

After an exhausting, if exhilarating, week of Handel festivities, it was refreshing to get back to a little Bach in the Monteverdi Choir's second Prom with the English Baroque Soloists. Refreshing, too, is John Eliot Gardiner's way with this music. In joyful movements he puts a spring into his usually very fast, and occasionally frenetic, beat that no other conductor of his type can quite emulate, while his daring in matters of tempo often extends effectively to the other extreme.

He began here with Cantata No 50, *Nun ist das Heil*, a single, exultant choral movement that was done with real swag, natural trumpets and all. The choir was in excellent form, singing with crisp rhythm and with that distinctly un-English tone quality that adds such zest to their performances.

From this to the darker music of Cantata No 4, *Christ lag in Todesbanden*, is a large emotional step, but once again Gardiner's predilection for bold

tempos transformed the atmosphere immediately: the Sinfonia began trudging its world-weary path. The verses of this cleverly unified cantata gave the chorus ample opportunity to show more subtle capabilities. There was, for example, the darkness of the sopranos and altos in "Den Tod Niemand zwingen kunnst", and, most tellingly, the close attention paid by the whole choir to the sentiments and imagery of "Es war ein wunderlicher Krieg".

If this work has its despairing moments, they are scarcely as agonized as those in Cantata No 55, *Ich armer Mensch*, for solo tenor. Here Anthony Rolfe Johnson was perhaps a mile more severely tested at times than Bach intended. The mood, however, was right, the flute obbligato of Lisa Beznosiuk making the perfect foil to the singer in "Erbarme dich".

Strangely, though, the Ascension Oratorio, otherwise Cantata No 11, which should have seen an unfettered return to triumphant glory, seemed a little heavy-laden, despite Michael Chance's beautifully mellow "Ach, bleibe doch".

Stephen Pettitt

Aix-en-Provence Festival

Iannis Xenakis
Centre Acanthes

One of Aix's greatest assets as a festival is the presence, just eight minutes' walk from the Théâtre Archevêché, of the Centre Acanthes. Housed for a two-to-three-week period each year in Aix's Conservatoire Darius Milhaud, it offers an

unique, intensive course on a contemporary composer, who, in this year, is Iannis Xenakis. Xenakis, Ligeti, Kagel and Berio have all visited in their turn; this year the peace of courtyard, cloister and fountain was shattered by the brainstorms of Iannis Xenakis.

What the Centre formally contributes to the festival is two concerts by course instructors: this year a midday recital by Elisabeth Chojacka (harpichord) and Sylvio Gualda (percussion) and an evening concert given by the Arditti Quartet and Claude Helffer. Here are the finished products, if works of such unbounded dynamism and implicitly recurrent re-creation can ever really be considered finished.

Take *Kombi*, for harpichord and percussion, for example, with its "knots" of rhythm, timbre and structure tying and untangling oriental scales and Sapphic metres which alternately drive against each other and are caught up in a whirlwind of meticulously controlled sound. Or take *Eurydy* (Medusa), for percussion and piano, an example of Xenakis's "symbolic" music in which the toughest mathematical and philosophic theory is translated into music and realized with a quite overwhelming sense of joy in creation and re-creation.

Helffer, whose mind and body became a transfigured medium for this piece's almost insurmountable virtuosity, was among the teachers. His very, in tutorial and seminar, was to

emphasize the sheer physicality of Xenakis's music. Upstairs, Chojacka guided student in the minute analysis of Xenakis's harpichord solo *Khoai*. It is a game of reflexes, kicked into life by its microscopic subdivisions of triplets, sextuplets, metre and pulse, and ending in a libation of sound as spontaneous in its outpouring as it is minutely calculated in its invention.

Across the Conservatoire's wide eighteenth-century staid way, the UPIC, Xenakis's computer powerhouse of the mathematics of probability, had been installed for the use of any of the Centre's 80 students. Sonic entities are defined, designs of pitch and duration created on graph-paper, and the determination of musical ideas too complicated for conventional notation is then undertaken by the machine itself.

In the breadth and intensity of its activity and the vitality of its stimulus, this must be one of the Centre's most important years. As the course moves on to Salzburg and Delphi in a specially extended series of events for European Music Year, the focus will shift to Xenakis's orchestral and vocal works. Next year, the theme will be contemporary music-drama. The Centre Acanthes will doubtless be, once more, a dynamo at the centre of a festival whose interest and support for its activities cannot be overpraised.

Hilary Finch

Other music in London

London Handel
Orchestra/Darlow
St John's

Even the most ardent Handelian can scarcely claim that he has not had his fill this past week. Denys Darlow and his London Handel Orchestra and Choir crowned the Handel Tercentenary Festival with the epic *Theodora*, following closely upon the heels of productions of *Alcina* and *Rodrigo* elsewhere in London.

Theodora's length is such that it was only given once in its entirety during Handel's lifetime. It was not successful: perhaps audiences felt that, as they are liable to today, they were hearing the music (and it is) the tenor of the work is a shade pious, the drama laboured. It can hardly be said, either, that Thomas Morell's libretto, for all its endearing touches of naivety, is the ideal vehicle for communicating such ritualism.

Yet Handel, as so often, responds with some deft colouring of the moods and personalities of his cast. He begins with his treatment of the chorus, which has to take the dual roles of Heathens and Christians. The sense of wonderment at the Heathens' marvel at the two lovers' mutual self-sacrifice, each entry making its mark with a dramatic plunge of a seventh, in "How strange, their ends" is quite spine-chilling.

Four of the five principal characters are good ones, and Handel treats all with remarkable equality, ensuring, for example, that Irene, here given to the full-throated voice of Cherith Milburn-Fryer, has almost as much to do as Theodora herself.

In that role Gillian Fisher might have made a more openly radiant sound, for example in "When sunk in anguish and despair". Charles Brett was an ardent Didymus. Theodora's lover, and Adrian Thompson forthrightly admiring his friend Septimius, while the bad man, Valens, became in Brian Kay's hands a stern bureaucrat rather than an archetypal villain. There was some neatly turned orchestral playing, marred only by the rare problems of coordination but elevated by excellent contributions from the wind sections.

Stephen Pettitt

● The Paul Clarke Trustees have announced the establishment of a new award for candidates of exceptional merit who have a financial need in order to further their careers in classical ballet or contemporary dance. The awards are named after the late Charles Murland, who was a director of London Festival Ballet for many years. The Trustees have invited David Wall to act as adviser to them for the specific purposes of the Charles Murland Special Awards.

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Royal Opera House
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The Management of the Royal Opera House very much regret that the industrial action by members of the Broadcasting and Entertainment Trades Alliance has necessitated the cancellation of tonight's performance by The Royal Ballet of Swan Lake. The Management apologises for the inconvenience and disappointment this will cause. Please check with the Box Office about subsequent performances by The Royal Ballet on 24-25/07/1985. 24 hr recorded info 01-438 5303/240 9815 REFUNDS Tickets holders can obtain full refunds on application to the Box Office or by sending tickets with full name and address to: Refunds, Royal Opera House, PO Box No 6, London WC2E 7QA. Refund requests must be received by 24 July 1985.

Spoiled for choice, so be choosy

Many flavours, but one river

Wine consumption in Britain, at 16 litres a head annually, is only a tenth of the figure for Italy and France, but we are still drinking more every year

The English cannot be described as a nation of wine drinkers. But if our annual consumption figures of about 16 litres a head look rather paltry compared with other European nations such as the French and the Italians, who knock back almost 10 times as much, we can at least salvage some patriotic pride, for the UK is one of the few countries whose wine consumption is still growing.

Our comparatively small consumption also makes the English wine market look enticingly underdeveloped to other wine-saturated nations which is why our wine shops carry wines from more than 30 different countries. Nowhere else in the world is a wine drinker likely to have the option of so many vinous permutations.

Summer makes a great excuse to try new wines and even if it is pouring down with rain outside there are still lots of sunny, summery wines available which should put you in a desert island mood. While most of us have a long list of tried and trusted winter reds and what to drink with hearty casseroles and the first pheasant, summer wines, I feel, are never quite given the attention they deserve. This could well be because the classic English summer produces as many downpours as it does heatwaves. But persevere, summer wines are worth it even if our weather isn't up to much.

Rose wines make especially good summer tipplars - their

Character sacrificed for sake of colour

pretty pink colour alone is bound to put everyone in a holiday mood - but the problem is always with pink wines is to find good examples. Too often rose wines lack flavour and distinction and are about as satisfying to the taste

buds as a glass of pink lemonade. This is because they often lack the mouthwatering crispness of white wine and the fruit and flavour of red wines. Many winemakers, it seems, sacrifice character in order to obtain that prized pink hue.

Thankfully there are a few exceptions and late last summer I was introduced to a wonderful new pink wine - Chateau Thieuley Claret. This pink wine comes from Bordeaux and is made by the traditional maceration method of leaving the wine in contact with the red skins for several hours until the juice has the requisite pink blush. Any longer, the claret would turn into claret.

At a reasonable £3.45 this positive, ripe, fruity wine with its jewel-like pinky-red colour will convince any wine rose bather that pink wines can taste as delicious as they look. (Adnams, Sole Bay Brewery, Southwold, Suffolk.)

Another splendid summer pink wine is the Mas de Daumas Gassac Rosé Frisant from a southern French estate that was heralded by Gault-Millau, that waspish bible of French gastronomy, as a "Lafite Languedocien". I wouldn't go that far, but it is jolly good and I enjoyed its pale ruby colour and fruity taste reminiscent of strawberries and cherries. (Wine Studio, 9 Eccleston Street, London SW1, £5.99; Bow Wine Vaults, 10 Bow Churchard, London EC4, £5.95.)

Summer also deserves some sparkling pink wines and I still feel that rose champagne is one of the most elegant and sophisticated of summertime drinks and it needn't cost a fortune either. This excellent pink fizz is made by the Piniaux family using the maceration method. With its pale salmon pink colour, *frais de bois* bouquet and firm fruity flavour, it makes a wonderful aperitif and, most unusually, a good food champagne.

It would be hard to find any



summer dish that could overpower this champagne. I first drank Piniaux with a powerful fish mousse followed by a steak with a garlicky sauce. It coped with ease. (Champagne House, 15 Dawson Place, London W2.)

But I think the finest pink bubbly comes from the much respected champagne house of Pol Roger and somewhat incredibly there are still stocks available of its superb '75 rose (most other champagne firms have already moved on to the less impressive '78 and '79 vintages as Pol Roger will do soon).

So if you fancy the thought of cracking open a bottle of Winston Churchill's favourite pink fizz with its attractive flowery bouquet and wonderful

long full fruity taste for just £13.90 (a bargain price for any *grande marque* vintage pink), then send in an order to the Champagne House straightaway.

Apart from champagne any slightly sparkling wine seems extra refreshing in the summer and vinho verde makes an ideal summer thirst quencher. Its low alcohol level of about 9° instead of most table wines of about 12° means you can knock back several glasses without having to worry.

The Portuguese like to drink bone-dry vinhos verdes. But the English taste is for a softer, rounder style and Avelada's fresh apple vinho verde is bound to be popular with everyone. (Galleon Wines,

£2.75 Hedges & Butler, 153 Regent Street, London W1, £2.60).

Another splendid Portuguese summer white wine I have referred to previously as Portugal's answer to white burgundy is Bucellas Velho. It is a bright golden wine with a delightful rich, smoky bouquet and big buttery oak-influenced palate

A chilled red for the English summer

that can cope with every full-flavoured summer dish, from smoked fish to Coronation chicken (Oodbins, £2.49). The fruit and flower garden wines from Alsace also make fine mid-morning or mid-after-

noon summer wines with their racy, yet elegant, flavours. Wines such as Hugel's '81 Riesling Cuvée Tradition with its lively verdant flowery taste is well worth lingering over. (The Wine Society, Gunners Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts, £4.95).

But every English summer, whether it shines or pours, also deserves a lightly chilled bottle or two of red wine. The Cabernet Franc grape from the Loire produces some of the most worthwhile summer reds. My current favourite is Cullens '83 Saumur Champigny, whose attractive, a ruby red colour coupled with a delightful redcurrant redolent bouquet and taste is a real summer snip at £2.99.

Jane MacQuitty

To follow the river Loire is an ideal summer tour through more than half of France - 635 miles, 77 bridges and almost as many vines. The river's valley was the summer playground of kings and princes. Its castles still stir the romantic imaginations of international tourists. And its wines are the epitome of summer drinking.

It all starts with a trickle of water from a stone wall on a farm high in the Cevennes amid the gorse and mountain herbs, lined with rocky crannies, the river twists and turns and tumbles through its gorges to its first viticultural rendez-vous: the twin vineyards of Sancerre and Pouilly Fumé.

Sancerre is extremely pretty: a region of chalk hills and docile villages, famed for summer goat cheeses as well as steely, dry white wines, fragrant and fresh, smelling pungently of blackcurrant leaves.

But most Sancerre wine was once red and the fresh and fruity

comes to a region of very quaffable Sauvignon whites and Gamay reds, often made by dependable large co-operatives.

But the frank-flavoured Cabernet reds of Chinon, Bourgueil and St Nicolas-de-Bourgueil are wines of real worth, under-appreciated in Britain, but all the rage in gastronomic France. Delicate, fruity and clean, these reds have the bouquet of raspberries and violets, and the charm of summer youth. Again they really must be drunk cool.

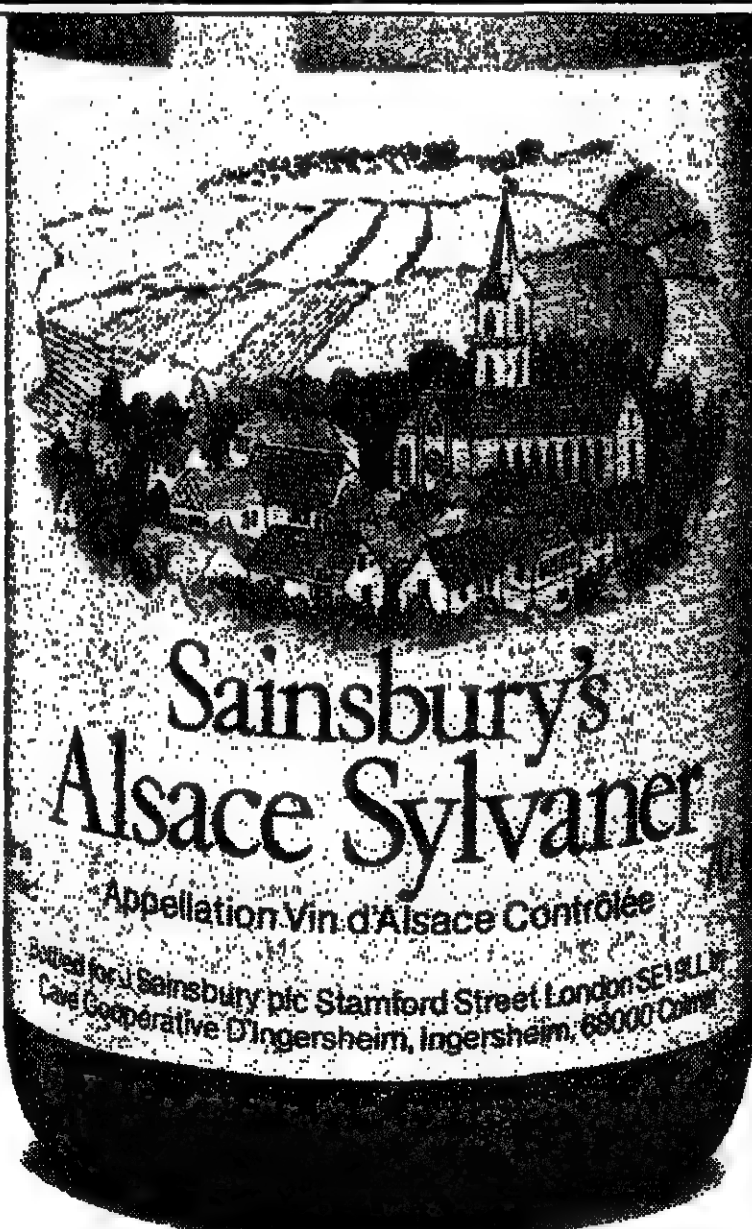
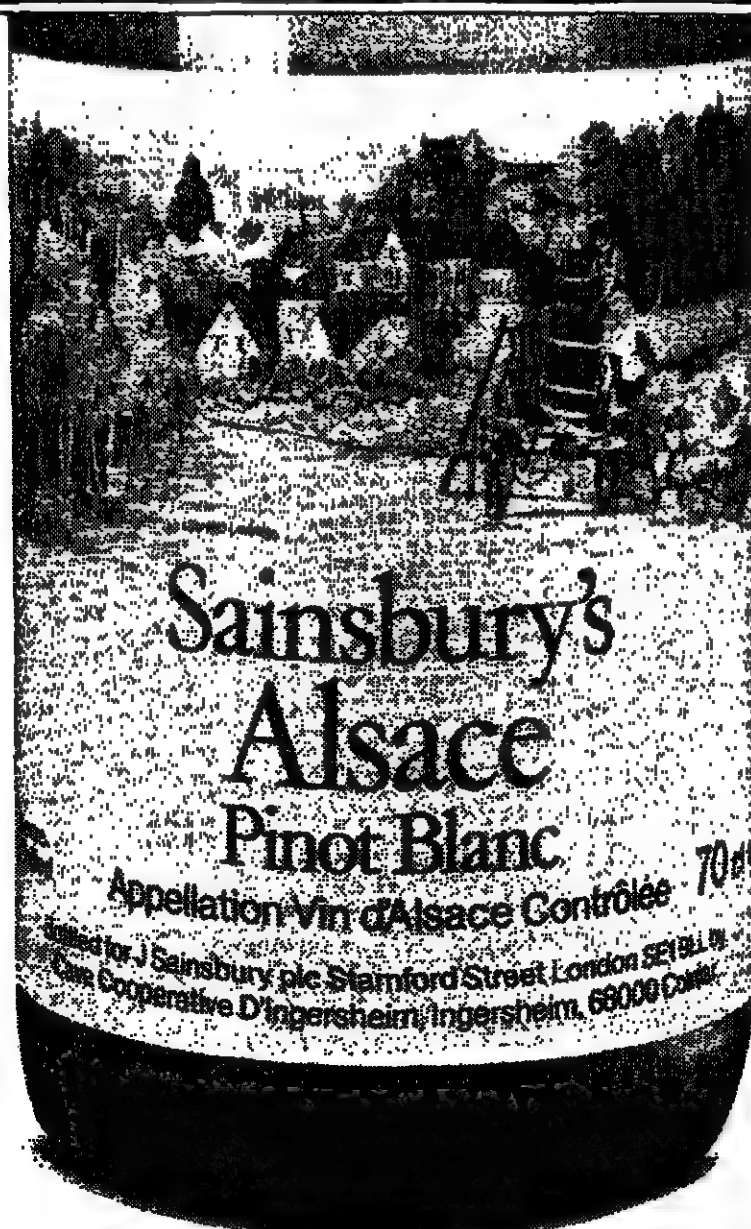
The town of Vouvray lies vines amply justifies its name. Its wines can be dry, medium or sweet, depending on the weather and the site, and either still or sparkling. The white grape of the middle Loire is the late-ripening Chenin Blanc, which has heaps of natural acidity even when it is ripe.

The result is that the dry wines are liable to be harsh and raw, even violently so. But in warm, sunny years when the grapes can be picked late Vouvray can produce sweet wines which are practically immortal. (A privileged few can still enjoy the magnificent 1921!) Much Vouvray now is medium dry, pleasant but rather insipid and neutral, an acceptable aperitif, but no clue to the magnificence the region can achieve.

Because of its high acid content and neutral fruit the Chenin also makes good sparkling wine and there is plenty from both Vouvray and neighbouring Montlouis. But the biggest champagne method business is based further along at Saumur, where Cabernet Franc and Chardonnay are used to give more class to the flavour.

Saumur also has an excellent red, Saumur-Champigny, light, dry, perfumed, supple and elegant. One of these was chosen as a summer aperitif red.

Continued on facing page



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July 23, 1985

SPECIAL REPORT

SUMMER DRINKING/2

Talents of the tippie that has lost its way

Sherry and port sell mostly at Christmas and are less appreciated in summer. It is silly really, because Andalusia and Portugal have much hotter summers than ours and the natives there are not shy about quenching their thirst with the local product.

Sherry has been having a rough ride recently with a boom in production and deterioration in quality, accompanied by a depressing fall from favour with the consumer. But the Jerezanos are fighting back and sherry is still one of the best value fine wines available anywhere in the world.

Happily it is among the finos, the young, light dry style which is excellent for drinking fresh from the fridge, that the big names have best maintained the highest standards of quality. The important thing is not to leave the bottle around too long

Quality has suffered because of demand

once it has been opened, to serve the wine cold, and to serve it in a copita shaped glass and not some miserly waisted "schooner" (or Elgin) that has to be filled to the brim for a decent measure.

So far the Spanish have had little luck with the advertisements intended to encourage drinking sherry "on the rocks". But the marketing success of Harvey's Tico - a sweetened fino - for drinking in long cold mixes is a pointer to sherry's generic versatility. Certainly it would never be shy about demanding the ice when a British put follows the ancient tradition of serving sherry lukewarm.

For an extra salty tang, hunt out a manzanilla produced in the cooler coastal region of Sanlúcar de Barrameda. If fino is the sherry for summer lawns, manzanilla, one feels, should belong on yacht decks and cliffs.

There is a vogue now for abetting sherry's Palo Cortado, which should be a rare and naturally occurring style of sherry combining the characteristics of a light oloroso (developed without flor) and of a fino matured to become unoxidizable. But it has been a common expedient in Spain for years to produce Palo Cortado simply by blending oloroso and amonillado and it is these wines which seem to be coming here now. If you are going to pay extra, be sure that what you are getting really is a rarity.

The same goes for port. The quick way to produce a tawny is to mix some white port with young ruby. There is a world of difference from true tawny,

which is aged in wood. White port can be found in the dry aperitif style favoured in Britain, or the sweet which commands itself more to the French.

But the traditional aperitif in Oporto, and which I commend to you, is tawny port served over ice with a twist of orange.

The French taste for sweet aperitifs suggests an alternative use for the tide of lush Muscat-de-Baume-de-Venise which threatens to overwhelm our restaurants. In a decade it has become the most ubiquitous listing in Britain and there is little doubt that quality has suffered because of the extra demand.

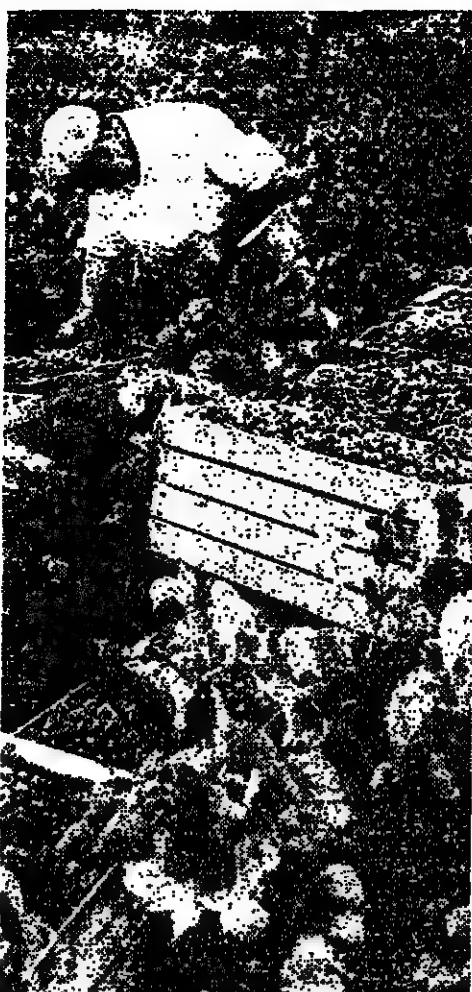
But in Britain it is used exclusively as a dessert wine. The men who make it prefer it as an aperitif. Either way, it should be served chilled.

One beauty of this and other *vins doux naturels* - there are similar and no longer markedly inferior wines from Frontignan, Lunel, Mireval and even Rivesaltes - is that they will keep for weeks, even months, in the fridge after opening.

Another summer aperitif - ideal with melons - is Pineau de Charente, a sweet mistella made by mixing unfermented grape juice with cognac. It has the strength to accommodate lots of ice.

Finally, let us overcome the prejudice that sweet and sticky wines must be meant to improve cold winter evenings only. Great Sauternes and German whites - and the increasingly splendid late-harvested sweet wines of the New World - when served properly chilled, go better with light, fresh summer fruit desserts, creams and custards than with winter's stodgy puddings.

Do not let the old-fashioned books discourage you from trying sweet dessert wines with ice creams or sherbets. Remember the best granites are made with wine rather than fruit syrup. Really flavoured and concentrated fruit-and-acid wines show their quality most cleanly and impressively at chilly temperatures, which makes them super summer drinking.



First and last: Gathering the grapes under the Mediterranean sun for the summer wines, left, and the final product, right



The great grape that gets around

The Chardonnay grape is chic. The wine world, it seems, is just as fashion-conscious as the world of *haute couture* and probably just as fickle. The latest round of craziness concerns that king of white grape varieties - the Chardonnay.

This grape's original home is Burgundy. But it has now happily transplanted itself on to all sorts of foreign soils, including California and the Pacific North West, the Antipodes, Italy, Spain, and less successfully the Lebanon, Chile, Argentina, South Africa and even eastern Europe.

Of all these countries, and outside France, everyone acknowledges that it is the winemakers in California and the Pacific North West who have had the most impressive results. So much so that when the traditional and venerable house of Louis Jadot decided recently to launch a new premium red and white Burgundy duo instead of choosing one of the region's traditional appellations - to which they were entitled legally - Maison Jadot opted for the apparently more stylish titles of Chardonnay and Pinot Noir.

Many feel the United States has been responsible for the growth of the varietal cult and that of the Chardonnay in particular. But if so, Australia must have imported its Chardonnay mania, for the Australians have become so taken with it that all sorts of strange blends such as Semillon-Chardonnay and even Sauvignon-Chardonnay are being sold. I think that the world's current obsession with the Chardonnay grape has as much to do with taste as it does with fashion.

When young the Chardonnay grape displays an austere chalky, steely elegance perhaps typified by Chablis with its attractive greeny-gold colour and almost cheesy bouquet that, with time, turns into a rich, nutty, smoky mouthful. Further south on the Côte d'Or the finest white burgundies such as Montrachet, Corton-Charlemagne and Meursault mature into big rich, golden-hued buttery wines whose elegance and finesse is prized worldwide.

The Chardonnay is also one of the major champagne grapes

accounting for a third of most blends and is solely responsible for all those elegant, flowery Blanc de Blancs champagnes. Outside France in places such as California and the Pacific North West, wines made from the Chardonnay grape often have a pinesaple or exotic-fruit-salad taste. They range from the lean, racy styles to those that are so fat, buttery and full-flavoured that, at times, they can be overwhelming.

By comparison most Australian Chardonnays as yet do not quite have the finesse of the finest California Chardonnays but Australian winemakers are catching up fast with their greeny-gold, oak-influenced wines.

At this time of year Chardonnay wines really come into their own for there is no finer match to lots of summery starters and main course dishes. If you are looking for a well-made but inexpensive Chardonnay to drink in the garden or as an aperitif, Bulgaria has the answer. The Bulgarian Pinot Chardonnay, whose fresh clean grapey bouquet and lively flowery taste is admittedly not especially Chardonnay-like, costs just £2.09 and you are unlikely to find a cheaper Chardonnay.

Summer first course dishes such as gazpacho call for a lively, racy Chardonnay that also has enough body and flavour to cope with the peppers and onions. Simi's splendid '81 Mendocino County, made by talented Zelma Long, with its pale greeny-gold colour and big rich biscuity taste should be an excellent choice (Corney & Barrow, 12 Helmet Row London EC1, £8.68).

Summer main course dishes such as vitello tonnato deserve the more steely Chardonnay style and wines such as the '84 Chablis from Brocard with its lemon-gold colour and delicious austere, smoky, nutty taste would work well (Oddbins, £5.29).

Superb, big buttery Chardonnays such as Wynnis 1982 Coonawarra Estate deserve nothing less than fresh salmon and hollandaise sauce as an accompaniment (Victoria Wine, £7.90).

Cocktails for the creative

Wine fageys maintain that the only drink worth mixing is whisky and water. But more broadminded wine buffs, such as myself, know that mixed wine-based drinks are one of the chief joys of summer. The recent cocktail boom has persuaded Britain's barmen to invent a host of new creations, each one more whacky than the last. But I still feel the simple classic combinations are the best.

One of the easiest and most morish of summertime tipples is a Bucks Fizz made by blending two parts orange juice to two parts champagne or sparkling wine. If you can be bothered to squeeze fresh oranges this drink will be doubly delicious. (Oddbins has an excellent cheap sparkling - the G F Chevalier Brut, £2.49).

Along the same lines is a Bellini - Italy's most stylish summer drink. It is made by pouring a generous dollop of peach juice into the bottom of a tall flute glass and then topping up with the fizz.

France, not surprisingly, has probably produced more wine-based mixed drinks than any other country and one I have been drinking for years and yet never get bored with, is a Kir.

This addictive drink named after Canon Kir, the brave resistance leader and Mayor of Dijon, is simple to make. Pour a teaspoon of crème de cassis or blackcurrant liqueur (Sainsbury sells a half-litre for £3.59) into the bottom of a glass and top up with any dry white wine.

The official version is made with Bourgogne Aligoté - the Burgundy region's most humble white wine. A Kir Royale if you substitute champagne or sparkling wine instead of the still, white wine.

But perhaps the most satisfying summer mixed drink of all are those prepared on a grand scale for parties and other summer receptions. A Strawberry Punch is one of the most spectacular and is easy to make. Slice a pound of fresh strawberries in two and place in a large china or punch bowl with a tablespoon or two of caster sugar and a bottle of any inexpensive Moselle.

Leave the strawberries to steep in the wine for an hour. Just before serving add a large block of ice to the bowl and a further pound of sliced strawberries, together with three bottles of a well-chilled, dry sparkling wine such as the

Chevalier, or even champagne if you are feeling indulgent. This pretty pink punch should make about 28 glasses.

Another good summer punch, although perhaps not quite so satisfying to look at, is a Peach Fizz. Cut eight large ripe peaches into small slices and leave to marinate in a punchbowl for about an hour, together with a bottle of Moselle and two tablespoons of caster sugar.

Before serving add a block of ice and three bottles of a good chilled sparkling Moselle such as Deinhart's Sparkling Moselle (Tanners, 26 Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, Shropshire £5.09).

Leave the strawberries to steep in the wine for an hour. Just before serving add a large block of ice to the bowl and a further pound of sliced strawberries, together with three bottles of a well-chilled, dry sparkling wine such as the

The river of many flavours

Continued from previous page

wine for *The Times's* bicentenary summer celebration at Hampton Court earlier this month.

The best known wine of Anjou is the light grapy medium dry and quaffable rose, Cabernet Rosé d'Anjou, made only from Cabernet grapes, has a little more flavour and style. The whites again suffer from the modern trend toward drier taste. The success of Miossila Touchais (currently drinking the 1959 and 1964 vintages) again demonstrates the Chenin's forte for long-lived sweetish wines.

The best in this style - and for many best wines of the Loire - come from the sheltered Coteaux du Layon, Bonnezeaux and Quarts de Chaume where, in favoured years, the Chenin grapes attract the noble rot and produce wines full of the richness of apricot and limes.

The most glorious dry Chenin wines come from Savennieres and the individual Clos de la Coulée de Serrant, which given five to 10 years develop into fascinating wines of nutty apricot flavour.

The final stretch of the Loire as it makes for the sea, around Nantes, produces that firm favourite with English wine drinkers, Muscadet, and the lighter, more acidic, bone dry and rather earthy Gros Plant. Gros Plant is a bracing aperitif and a fresh and fruity Muscadet the ideal accompaniment to a summer picnic of seafood.

Robin Young

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Tokyo calls the Bank's bluff in war of words

A most disturbing trade cold war over financial services seems to be developing between London and Tokyo. The starting point appears to have been a recognition in London that while it is now hard to pinpoint Japanese trade restrictions in the sort of physical goods we are interested in, Japanese officials have been demonstrably slow in giving permissions for eminently respectable British firms to operate in the various segregated banking and securities businesses in Japan.

This has been exacerbated by the Japanese finance ministry, less apologetic than its trade colleagues, which has taken over responsibility for negotiations for financial service changes in Tokyo. The Japanese have suddenly started calling our bluff.

The latest increase in this war of words came with an insensitive Japanese hint that Kleinwort Benson, top of the list to be offered a licence for the securities business, was to be held up until the Bank of England granted deposit-taking licences to the big four Japanese securities houses, headed by the world-scale Nomura Securities.

Now the Bank of England has let it be known that it is not available for horse-trading. There has been dark talk of a threadneedle Street list showing a disparity between Japanese financial institutions in London and British ones in Tokyo hardly surprising, perhaps, in view of London's much greater status and an international financial centre.

There have also been inspired hints that the Japanese houses will be excluded from securities trading here, when the time comes for the new system of licensing, under provisions for reciprocity of rules.

This is what really worries the Japanese houses. In this sense, the row over banking is something of a preliminary skirmish. The Bank of England insists that it cannot give deposit licences to Nomura *et al* because their parent companies are supervised by securities supervisors and not banking supervisors under Japan's separation of functions laws. The Japanese complain that their separation is really no different from American houses such as Merrill Lynch, whose bank is offshore. At any rate, the distinction seems theoretical.

It is important that the Bank of England should not take too purist a line here, because there is some genuine bargaining to be done. London is a prize for Japanese houses, and more favourable treatment for British groups in Japan is surely a price worth paying.

When it comes to securities trading, the waters flow deeper. On the face of it, there is a similar case that British firms have not been welcomed with open arms on the Tokyo stock exchange, for instance. It would, however, be farious to use the new system to withdraw permission for Nomura and its smaller rivals to continue the trading they already undertake with no obvious detrimental effect in London.

The submerged feeling, which finally surfaced in a combative speech in Hong Kong by Lord Camoys of Barclays Merchant Bank, is that the Japanese ought to change their internal laws so that the same financial group can operate different kinds of activities, thus opening the door for financial supermarkets like Barclays.

From the British side, the trouble may be that we are not sure what we are asking for, what the object is of applying pressure. It may be that the Japanese would better off to break down the barriers between banks and different kinds of securities business as we are now doing and the United States seems likely to do. That, however, is essentially a matter for the Japanese.

It is quite another matter to press for specific better treatment for would-be British entrants into Japanese markets, in other words to demand genuine equal treatment with domestic Japanese firms. Unless both sides make it clear precisely what they want and what they are prepared to give, this war could become even uglier. In both capitals, it is all too easy to whip up xenophobia.

Danger lurks behind smooth EMS shift

The eighth realignment of the European Monetary System took place without the political wrangling that has accompanied previous parity shifts, and with a remarkable degree of smoothness.

To opponents of the EMS, Friday's lira crisis provided an example of the dangers of attempting to operate, within a semi-fixed exchange rate system in a floating and highly volatile currency world.

However, the comparative ease with which EEC monetary officials, meeting in Basle, were able to deal with the crisis by securing a 6 per cent lira devaluation, and 2 per cent revaluation of the other member currencies of the exchange rate mechanism, was testimony to the system's ability to cope with such a crisis. Friends of the EMS saw plenty to be proud of in the way that parities were adjusted over the weekend which, as yesterday's market movements showed, calmed Friday's panics.

Smooth though the realignment was over the weekend, and while there is general recognition that there were special Italian reasons for the shift in parities, it may signal an end to the phoney war in the EMS.

Between September 1979 and March 1983, there were seven EMS realignments. Until last Saturday, parities had been fixed for nearly 2½ years, a period in which economic divergences have persisted.

Close observers of the EMS had expected a realignment this summer, timed to be well out of the way before elections in France next March. The weekend move ducked the issue of a more general realignment of parities, by focusing upon the lira.

In theory, the time to adjust parities is when currencies are not under particular pressure, or else the markets will immediately test the new limits. Hence the argument for adjusting the key franc/mark rate, despite the franc's relative strength within the system in recent months. In practice, this sort of logical approach is not so easy.

Now that the markets have seen that realignments are once again possible however, and given that Friday's lira crash came as a surprise, it is quite likely that another, more general realignment will occur within the next few months.

One lesson from the whole affair is that speculative capital flows cannot always be blamed for setting off currency crises, although how one large commercial selling order by ENI caused a run of such dramatic proportions requires some explanations, which should be demanded by the other central banks in the EMS.

The lira's upset has probably preserved in concrete what were supposed to be temporary wider divergence limits, of plus or minus 6 per cent, for the Italian currency. This is despite the fact that those wider limits failed to save the lira.

Sanderson sold to US for £10m

Another famous British brand name was snapped up by overseas buyers yesterday when Reed International announced the completion of its sale of Sanderson, the wallpaper and household textile firm, to the American group, West Point Pepperell. This particular deal hardly comes as a surprise and is fully in line with Reed's policy of concentrating its activities. Other wallpaper interests have already gone and Twyford and other building products companies are up for sale.

Reed shareholders at the group's annual meeting today are unlikely to complain about the terms of the Sanderson sale any more than of the much more significant sale of Mirror Group Newspapers to Robert Maxwell. Reed appears to have received £10 million cash or "equivalent" for a business turning over £40 million, but which made only £400,000 trading profit for the year to March, and Reed has kept the factories at Uxbridge.

The regret must be that British firms seem so ill-equipped to exploit international brand names. Sanderson has operations in the United States and Canada but, while it is a synonym for a certain style in Britain - a sort of thirties Laura Ashley - it may not be a brand name in the class of Harrods, Dunhill or, for that matter, Sotheby. Perhaps it could have been. It is surely a name with a good deal of international goodwill.

British companies have established some famous marketing success stories with names attached to specific products such as Schweppes, Burberry and Wedgwood. Even here, the list is not as long as it might be. The problem seems to come with establishing generic brand names.

This is vital with consumer goods, traditionally in the US, now to an even greater degree in the still-affluent Middle East and, perhaps even more significantly, in Japan. Potentially, Britain has some of the most significant world brand names for quality, waiting to be exploited.

Opec ministers poised to cut price of heavy crude oils

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) will concentrate on restructuring its pricing policy at its meeting in Geneva this week.

Heavy crude oils are likely to be cut by about 70 cents a barrel to \$25.80. Proposals for small increases in the price of lighter grades may also be discussed.

Opec has already decided that the question of output quotas will be shelved until the autumn when a special meeting will be convened by when, according to internal reports prepared for the organization, world demand will be discussed.

At talks opened yesterday four countries, Iraq, Gabon, Ecuador and Qatar, formally submitted requests for their output quotas to be increased.

Coupled with Saudi Arabia's insistence that it will demand a larger share of the market for Opec crude, the oil producers' cartel has decided that the issue cannot be discussed alongside negotiations on price differentials.

The Geneva meeting now

seems to be increasingly dependent on the ability of Saudi Arabia to reassert itself as the dominant member of the oil producers' cartel, while meeting its own objectives of increasing oil revenues.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, has been under considerable pressure from his own country. He has been accused of concentrating on Opec output rather than the affects of falling world oil demand on Saudi Arabia's earnings.

Yesterday Sheikh Yamani confirmed that the question of demands for quota increases had been put off until the autumn.

He said: "We have postponed that issue. I think we are moving. I think we will be happy with the outcome of this meeting."

Sheikh Yamani is arguing for a change in the relative price of Opec crudes, and appears to have the support of Kuwait, a traditional ally, for a re-arrangement of differentials, but not any overall price reduction.



Sheikh Yamani at the opening meeting yesterday.

Libya, which has consistently opposed any change in the differential system, has modified its position slightly and given an indication that it too would be prepared to discuss a widening of the price gap between heavy and light crude.

The demand for heavy crudes was artificially stimulated in the past year by the British miners' strike which increased demand for heavy fuel oils.

Saudi Arabia will have to convince the producers of the lighter crudes, Libya, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates and Iran, that world demand for heavy crudes is now likely to fall.

The issue of a new disciplinary code affecting member states which break their agreed quotas, offer indirect price discounts in the shape of soft-currency arrangements, and oil-barter agreements which the oil is priced below Opec levels, has yet to be discussed and may be referred to a specially convened committee of ministers.

The shelving of any discussions on disciplining members states who enter into oil-swap deals has averted a potentially embarrassing meeting for Nigeria.

It has consistently claimed that the four oil-swap deals it has negotiated meet Opec requirements on price and output, but since the Vienna meeting two weeks ago when such deals were effectively banned, Nigeria has signed a multi-million oil-swap with Canada.

In Brief

Tate to be LCE chief

Mr Saxon Tate is to become the first full-time executive chairman of the London Commodity Exchange, as part of the exchange's policy of strengthening its role as an umbrella organization for London's soft commodity markets.

The appointment will begin on October 1, immediately after Mr David Hancock retires as chairman. Mr Tate, aged 53, is a director of Tate & Lyle, the sugar refiners and traders, and for the past three years has been chief executive of the Industrial Development Board of Northern Ireland.

He takes up his post as the function of the LCE is changing rapidly. Over the last couple of years it has emerged as a pressure group for London commodity trading generally.

Fraser stake

House of Fraser has increased its stake in Debenhams from 11 per cent to 11.13 per cent, or 18.7 million ordinary shares.

Manders deal

Manders Holdings, the paints and printing company, has agreed terms with the Prudential Assurance Co to acquire Prudential's leasehold interests in the Mander shopping centre in Wolverhampton. Manders will pay £12 million for the leasehold, if Manders' shareholders approve the deal.

Union Carbide, the United States chemicals group, is paying \$63 million for the STP Corporation, part of the Beatrice group of Chicago. STP makes oils and other lubricants.

Hillards gain

Hillards, the Yorkshire supermarket chain, lifted profits from £6.76 million to £7.73 million before tax in the year to April 27. Turnover rose from £233 million to £257 million, and the dividend is up from 4.8p to 5.8p. *Times*, page 21

Cinema first

Thorn EMI is to spend £3.5 million on its first multiplex cinema, a multi-screen complex with eight auditoriums at Salford, near Manchester, for its ABC chain.

Chinese accord

Philips, the electrical group, and China's Ministry of Post and Telecommunications have signed agreements that pave the way for their long-term co-operation in developing high-quality glass fibre transmission techniques.

Rights result

Of the 2,820,936 new ordinary shares in Bio-Isolates offered by way of rights, 1,108,337 were taken up and applications for 352,401 excess shares were received.

Gas contract

Jeavons Engineering, a member of the Newman-Tonks Group, has secured contracts to supply gas regulators in the Middle East. The value of the contracts is valued at more than £4 million.

Olivetti bails out Acorn again

By Alison Eadie

Acorn Computer, the troubled company which makes the BBC micro, has for the second time in six months been rescued by Olivetti, the Italian office equipment group.

Olivetti has agreed to inject a further £4 million into the company in 1p shares, taking its stake to 79.8 per cent. It will also support the extension of banking facilities by Barclays Bank from £8 million to £16 million.

In February Olivetti took a 49.3 per cent stake in Acorn and pumped £10.4 million into the company.

In addition, Acorn's six main creditors, the largest of which are A B Electronics and BSR International, will receive 70 per cent of the money they are owed - 50 per cent in cash and 20 per cent in unsecured loan stock.

Of the total £4.4 million loan stock, £3.7 million will bear interest and be redeemable in five to seven years, and £700,000 will be non-interest bearing and repaid out of future profits. The six creditors have agreed to write-off £7.9 million.

Following the refinancing, Acorn's other creditors will be paid in full.

A further aspect of the package is the BBC's agreement to take a substantial cut in future royalty payments and write off half of past royalties due or paid since July 1984. The cost of the write-offs will be £2 million.

Mr Brian Long, formerly of the Canada Development Investment Corporation and Massey Ferguson, took over yesterday as Acorn's managing director, replacing Mr Alex

Uboldi, who was a temporary appointment by Olivetti.

Dr Alex Reid, chairman of Acorn, said it was hoped the money would last and there would be no need of another refinancing package.

Market conditions have deteriorated significantly in the last four months, the company said, with the adverse impact on sales. Dr Reid said he believed market share had been sustained. Further substantial provisions against stock and debtors will, however, be made in the accounts for the year ending June 1985.

Work in Acorn's new products will continue, notably on the Cambridge work station. Acorn shares were suspended at 11p a month ago pending the refinancing package, which is still subject to final agreement.

Government 'complacent on fraud'

By Richard Evans
Lobby Reporter

The Government has been "outrageously complacent" in its response to City fraud, Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's spokesman on trade claimed in a statement yesterday.

He said: "A scandal of



Bryan Gould: calling for prosecutions

enormous proportions is emerging almost day-by-day. Yet the Government has done nothing to show that it takes the problem seriously; indeed, its plans for the future regulation of the City suggest that it is content to leave things much as they are.

"This is almost incredible as a reaction to a pattern of crime which makes the great train robbers look like part-time pickpockets."

Mr Gould, MP for Dagenham said there was great concern about the weaknesses of supervision which the scandals revealed.

Mr Gould called on the Government to do two things: Firstly, prosecutions had to be brought and convictions obtained. Secondly, and more importantly in the long term, the Government had to rethink its plans for City regulations, and recognize the overwhelming necessity of a clear statutory framework which alone would restore investor confidence.

Lira fall limited to 4% against sterling

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Currency markets were calm yesterday after the lira's crisis devaluation. The dollar gained initially against all European currencies, trading above DM2.90, but fell back.

The lira was devalued by 6 per cent and the other currencies of the European Monetary System revalued by 2 per cent over the weekend. Yesterday, the lira moved comfortably within its new EMS bands.

At the close of European trading, dealers were quoting a middle rate of 2,704 lire to the pound. This represented a lira fall of less than 4 per cent from the pre-crisis level.

However, the pound was generally nervous because of the Opec meeting. The sterling index lost 0.5 to 83.6 and the pound fell 88 points to \$1.3892.

The lira closed at 1,943 against the dollar, compared with 1,862 before the collapse. The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, has ordered an inquiry into the sharp lira fall on Friday, which occurred with a large selling order by the state concern ENI.

was not balanced by the Italian central bank.

The realignment, the eighth in the six years of the EMS, but the first since March 1983, prompted suggestions that another, more general realignment of parities could occur within the next few months.

The lira was helped yesterday by a publication of figures showing a balance of payments surplus of L1,446 billion (£535 million) last month, compared with a combined surplus of L3,497 billion (£1.29 billion) for April and May.

The Bank of Italy also announced that Italy's net official reserves rose to L82,789 billion in June, from L78,050 billion in May.

The Spanish authorities said that the peseta would not be devalued in line with showing. However, a policy of securing a gradual downward float for the peseta against other European currencies is expected.

Interest rates firmed slightly in the eurocurrency markets yesterday. The three-month eurodollar rate was 8¼-8½ per cent.

Small gain for travellers

Little advantage from the devaluation of the lira was being felt yesterday by British tourists changing sterling into the Italian currency, Derek Harris writes.

Thomas Cook, the travel agent and bureau de change chain, was offering 2,610 lire for a pound compared with 2,550 on Friday, an improvement of 2.4 per cent. Some banks were offering less than that, and others slightly more.

The telegraphic transfer rate, which dictates prices at which deals are done, showed a 2 per cent improvement to 2,660 lire to the pound.

The holiday pound is now buying 22 per cent more lire than at the beginning of March. Yet Italian holiday bookings

have been slack this summer compared with the mushrooming popularity of Greek and Yugoslav destinations.

Italy last year accounted for about 6 per cent of the British package holiday market, and so far this year is probably showing a loss in market share. The aftermath of the Brussels football disaster may have had its effects.

Sales of Italian concessionary petrol coupons are being temporarily suspended by the Automobile Association on the advice of the Italian authorities.

The continued slow weakening of the Spanish peseta against the pound means sterling is buying 16 per cent more pesetas than at the beginning of March.

Docks will be 'water city'

London's docklands will become "the great water city of the 1990s", Mr Christopher Benson, chairman of the Development Corporation, said yesterday.

In the past year there had been "an explosion of development". Major organizations including Tesco, The Guardian and the Stock Exchange had begun substantial building work in the area and 200 companies had moved in.

There were now more people working on the Isle of Dogs than during the heyday of the docks.

Mr Benson listed possible future developments, including a new Covent Garden-style "festival market" on the river, a major sports and leisure complex and a £1,500 million financial complex on Canary

COMPANY NEWS

● MARLING INDUSTRIES: Year to March 31. Final 0.9p (0.78), making 1.5p (1.3p). Figures in £000. Turnover 30,866 (27,395). Pretax profit 2,002 (2,001).

● ESKINE HOUSE: The company has acquired W. H. Groves and Family for a maximum of £1.05 million. Groves provides hygiene and pest-control services. Year to April 30. Dividend 1p (nil). Figures in £000. Turnover 16,122 (9,586). Pretax profit 1,213 (790). Tax 504 (135).

● STONE INTERNATIONAL: Stone has sold Rossmore Engineering, Allen Fourways Systems and ing. Heater to a new company Package by a consortium of the existing management and Robert K. Francis (Holdings) for £280,000. The new company will trade as Rossmore Engineering.

● MURRAY SMALLER MARKETS TRUST: Year to May 31. Final 1.8p (4.6p), making 2.5p (2.2p). Figures in £000. Revenue 1,149 (2,587). Interest payable 644 (1,229). Administration expenses 212 (163). Pretax profit 1,292 (1,194). Tax 508 (523). Interim dividend 0.8p (0.7p).

● LEWMAR: The offer for sale of 6 million ordinary shares at 110p each was oversubscribed.

● WYNDHAM GROUP: Year to March 31. Dividend 1.5p (1.5p). Turnover (including property sales) £2.6 million (£1.03 million). Profit, before tax, £110,914 (£91,560).

● READCUT INTERNATIONAL: At the annual meeting, the chairman, Professor Roland Smith, stated that Readcut has made a good start to the current year, with pretax profit at the end of the first quarter significantly ahead of this time last year. Order books are strong and the board is quietly confident about the profit outcome for the full year.

● ELECTRONIC MACHINE: Half-year to March 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 919 (949). Pretax profit 28 (15).

● ATLANTIC ASSETS: Year to Sept 30. Dividend 0.5p (0.5p). Figures in £000. Total income 2,386 (1,781). Revenue before tax, 1,709 (1,142).

● CARDIFF PROPERTY: Interim payment 3 pence (same). Figures in £000. Turnover 92 (123) for six months to March 31. Pretax profit 5 (17).

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord 925.3 (-10.1)
FT-A All Share 589.12 (-1.14)
FT Govt Securities 82.98 (-0.12)
FT-SE 100 124.1 (-11.4)
Datastream USM 95.99 (-0.83)

New York
Dow Jones 1353.26 (-5.27)
Tokyo
Nikkei Dow 12771.66 (-26.0)
Hong Kong
Hang Seng 1689.85 (-10.98)
Amsterdam 219.2 (+1.0)
Sydney: AO 928.3 (+6.1)
Frankfurt
Commerzbank 116.3 (+4.2)
Bremen
General 311.42 (unchanged)
Paris: CAC 217.9 (unchanged)
Zurich
SKA General 387.30 (+2.10)

GOLD

London fixing: am \$317.40-pm \$317.25
close \$318.00-\$318.50 (\$229.00-229.50)
New York
Comex (latest) \$318.75

MARKET SUMMARY

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:
Pencils 250p +50p
Falcon Resources 45p +8p
Pentland Inds 230p +35p
Comb Tech Corp 12p +10p
Naspad 18p +2p
TCS Computer Grp 30p +5p
CPU Computers 140p +5p
Greenfield Blacks 12p +1p
Farrand 120p +10p
Riley Leisure 37p +5p
Vesper 145p +10p
New London Oil 103p +7p

FALLS:
Audiocassette 40p -1p
Falcon Resources 45p -8p
Pentland Inds 230p -35p
Comb Tech Corp 12p -10p
Naspad 18p -2p
TCS Computer Grp 30p -5p
CPU Computers 140p -5p
Greenfield Blacks 12p -1p
Farrand 120p -10p
Riley Leisure 37p -5p
Vesper 145p -10p
New London Oil 103p -7p

CURRENCIES

London:
£: \$1.3892 (+0.0088)
DM 4.0397 (+0.0017)
Sfr 3.3014 (-0.0238)
FF 12.2159 (-0.1146)
Yen 333.44 (+0.01)
Index 83.6 (-0.5)

New York:
£: \$1.3895
DM 2.8920
Sfr 3.3014 (+0.0017)
FF 12.2159 (-0.1146)
Yen 333.44 (+0.01)
Index 83.6 (-0.5)

INTEREST RATES

London:
Bank Base: 12%
3-month Interbank 12-11¼%
3-month eligible bills
buying rate 11¼-11½%
US:
Prime Rate 8.50%
Federal Funds 8%
3-month Treasury Bills 7.24-7.22%
(0.009%)
Long Bond 105½-105¾

Homes through housing associations

Housing Corporation results for 1984/85

The 21st annual report shows how the Housing Corporation, in partnership with voluntary housing associations, directs help to people in the greatest need of a good home and improves the condition of housing throughout Great Britain.

In 1984/85, with Housing Corporation funding of £288.7m:
30,817 new and improved homes for rent were completed and a further 5,886 were sold by housing associations; and
28,407 more homes were approved for rent and sale.

The Chairman, Sir Hugh Cubitt, reports that, despite these achievements, resources were "very far short of those required to meet the all too apparent housing needs of the country". Recognising that additional finance is unlikely to come entirely from the public purse, the Housing Corporation has devoted considerable effort to attracting private finance. The Housing Corporation is confident that a way can be found to achieve a profitable partnership between the public and private sectors.

The Housing Corporation was established by Parliament in 1964 to promote voluntary non-profit making housing associations. It now funds and supervises 2,800 housing associations in Great Britain each run by a committee of volunteers.

Housing associations own and manage over 500,000 dwellings and 1,300 hostels, providing homes for about a million people.

Chairman: Sir Hugh Cubitt
Chief Executive: David Edmunds

Copies of the annual report and accounts (and of the Housing Corporation Corporate Plan 1985) are available from:

The Housing Corporation
149 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0BN

COMMODITIES

The EME stock figures did not bring any great surprise yesterday. But a 3.75-tonne rise in aluminium - combined with the

International Primary Aluminium Institute figures for June which showed static production - halted the

aluminium rally. Copper suffered from profit-taking in the morning, although it strengthened a little later in the day.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The pound reversed earlier gains at the dollar's expense to end yesterday almost a cent lower than the close on Friday at 1.3892 (1.3890).

Sterling had initially lost ground over the weekend, with the European currencies, as the devaluation of the lire - and the surrounding confusion - encouraged operators back into the dollar.

The pound rallied during the morning to reach 1.3975, before coming down again sharply when New York opened and US investors took profits.

But dealers said the markets were generally quiet and featureless, with little real trend before the Opec meeting. Sterling's trade-weighted index closed half a point lower at 83.6 (84.1).

The pound retreated against the mark, to 4.0199 (4.0380).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
July 22	July 22	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
New York	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
London	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Frankfurt	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Paris	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Amsterdam	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Brussels	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Geneva	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Zurich	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Basel	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Stockholm	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Oslo	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Copenhagen	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Helsinki	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Tallinn	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Riga	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Vilnius	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Kiev	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Moscow	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Ukraine	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Belarus	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Poland	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Czech Republic	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Slovak Republic	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Hungary	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Romania	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Bulgaria	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Greece	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Turkey	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Iran	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
India	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Japan	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
South Korea	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
China	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Indonesia	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Malaysia	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Singapore	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Thailand	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Philippines	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Brunei	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Mexico	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Central America	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Caribbean	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
South America	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Africa	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Asia	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Oceania	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
July 22	July 22	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
New York	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
London	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Frankfurt	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Paris	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Amsterdam	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Brussels	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Geneva	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Zurich	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Basel	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Stockholm	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Oslo	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Copenhagen	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Helsinki	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Tallinn	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Riga	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Vilnius	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Kiev	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Moscow	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Ukraine	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Belarus	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Poland	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Czech Republic	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Slovak Republic	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Hungary	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Romania	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Bulgaria	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Greece	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Turkey	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Iran	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
India	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Japan	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
South Korea	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
China	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Indonesia	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Malaysia	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Singapore	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Thailand	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Philippines	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Brunei	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Mexico	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Central America	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Caribbean	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
South America	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Africa	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Asia	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem
Oceania	1.3892-1.3895	0.52-0.53c prem	0.52-0.53c prem

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

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Eureka, and why we still won't have it...

The Government is preparing to place a proportion of its bureaucratic talent into coordinating research into advanced computers and technology. The effort will be channelled into the European high-technology project, Eureka, but unlike the French, who are committed to spend £82 million on the programme, the British will not be allocating any Treasury resources.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, hot foot from the meeting in Paris of ministers from 17 European countries last week, was at pains to emphasize that the Government would provide the mechanism for international research between the scientists of Europe but that the resources had to come from the private sector.

If the Government is not prepared to make a financial contribution, what useful role can it play, if any? High technology companies in Europe which are trying to compete with the advances made by their industrial competitors in Japan and the US do not need a bureaucratic network through which

they can channel their research, it appears that for Britain, Eureka, will be cosmetic.

The utterances from Paris last week coincided with the publication of a report prepared by the Department of Trade and Industry on the Government-funded electronic office project, Nexos. The project, which was to absorb about £30 million of taxpayers' money with relatively little to show for it, was funded through the National Enterprise Board but its management, chosen by bureaucrats proved less than a great success. The DTI report, which was submitted as evidence to the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, was scathing in its criticisms. The report said: "Nexos failed essentially because its management tried to do too much too quickly, having regard to the amount of NEB funding initially committed to it. In particular, a large organization was built up, and Nexos effectively committed to a level of expenditure

which was out of proportion to the gross profits earned."

The project had been started in 1979, the company began trading the following year and a year after that it

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

was in big financial trouble. It was wound down and its only product a word processor, was sold to ICL in 1982.

The political rhetoric of Paris and the phantom of Nexos illustrate that government bureaucracy is not the proper vehicle for encouraging high-technology research. A catalyst might be needed, principally financial inducements to small companies. The bigger companies might need tax allowances if they are to compete with overseas

competitors whose governments have made equally generous tax concessions. Thereafter the Government of any political persuasion should stay remote and let the companies tackle the research and the overseas markets on their own.

The generous tax allowances and low-interest rates are the mainstay of the US government's expansion plan, which has been exploited by many high-technology companies. The small start-up companies in the US are largely in high technology and have been covered by the British. The events of last week and the bad record of recent governments suggest that ministers must consider one fundamental question: what role can best be played by the Government to help its industry compete?

The answer is for the Government to play the role for which it is suited - create the proper financial climate for Britain's high-technology companies to go it alone, minus the shackles of government bureaucracy.

... But does it really matter?

By Richard Sarsen

Ministers from 17 countries gathered in the splendours of the Elysée Palace last week at a conference called by President Mitterrand, to launch Eureka, which is intended to save European high technology from the clutches of the Japanese and Californians.

Mr Mitterrand pledged Fr 1 billion (£83 million). Heinz Riesenhuber, the West German Research Minister, matched this with DM 300 million (£75 million). The others, including Sir Geoffrey Howe, proffered goodwill and a variety of suggestions on how to proceed. But it was unclear what the money is to be used for. Not for co-operative research into computers, the EEC's Espirit programme does that, nor for the exploitation of space, the European Space Agency does that; not as a competitor to Star Wars; the neutral countries present would not accept that; and not to finance company mergers, that was tried in the 1970s and failed. We will not know the nature of these "co-operative projects" until the next meeting in November.

Robb Wilmut, now part-time chairman of ICL, has set up several co-operative projects with continental computer companies. These include a consortium for research into artificial intelligence, heavy involvement in many Espirit projects, a European standard for the fashionable operating system, Unix, and promotion across Europe of Open Systems Interconnection, a standard protocol for computers to communicate with each other last week.

But he expressed some doubts about Eureka last week. He believes that the ideas behind it are good and that it is addressing a real problem. But European high technology is in danger from the Tokyo industrial machine and the dynamism of US venture capital. Europe has plenty of technological skill but it defends itself badly, because its market is fragmented.

Its governments pursue a suicidal course of protecting their national high-tech companies on one side, and subsidizing the entry of external companies on the other. The result is a series of small insulated markets, none of which can support global companies.

So far he agrees with the French analysis of the problem. He also applauds the French for not defining Eureka too rigidly now and being prepared to incorporate other countries' wishes. And he agrees that grand mergers of the major companies are not the answer.

But he sees Europe as being divided into the Europe of ideologists and the Europe of businessmen. To him Eureka is another child of the ideologists. It will suffer from the usual ideological failings: over-optimism and bureaucratization. It is based on the principle of "picking winners", like many other European co-operative ventures.

Continued on page 24

Robots: They really may run wild

By Richard Pawson

Pymalion started it. When the goddess Athena finally brought his beloved marble statue to life, Pymalion was the first proud owner of a personal robot. The impatient Prometheus, however, brought the wrath of the gods upon himself by stealing the fire of life for his experiments - a warning to would-be personal robot inventors everywhere.

The capabilities of the R2D2 lookalikes that you can buy in the shops for between £150 and £1,500 fall somewhat short of their celluloid counterparts, but some of the experimental robots being developed in research laboratories around the world suggest that truth may indeed run stranger than fiction.

Students at the Emory University Dental School in the US practise their drilling techniques on a purpose-designed robot which simulates pain with the aid of a speech synthesiser.

According to the inventor, Dr Frank Faunce, the mark II model will bleed at the gums. "Harvey", built by the University of Miami at a cost of \$2 million, simulates a variety of cardiac disorders, and allows students to measure blood pressure, and to administer

ter emergency treatment. Just as in the films, you know that even if Harvey dies he'll still be able to get up and do it over again.

Less encouraging are the robots that kill people. So far there have been only two certified deaths by robot, in both cases of the industrial manipulator variety, and in both cases caused by negligent disregard for safety procedures.

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to walk, could they help the disinclined to jog every morning? A former IBM terminal designer, Burt Shulman, thinks so. His design for a jogging machine is worn on the back and pushes against the thighs with two mechanical packs.

He claims that the machine, powered by a one-horsepower engine, can reach 20 mph.

But maybe two legs is not ideal for a robot. Arthur Collie in Portsmouth thinks that six is right, and is hard at work developing a giant robot "in-

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The Eureka factor

From previous page

Wilmut believes that market forces, not committees, should pick winners. Civil servants and academics are not very good at it. He believes a better catalyst would be "fiscal stimulus", in the form of tax cuts for joint ventures among existing European companies, or start-ups of companies financed and managed across European borders.

He points out that what made venture capital take off in the United States in the 1970s was not a sudden flowering of enterprise, but simply that capital-gains tax was reduced to 20 per cent.

Wilmut proposes a European enterprise scheme for qualifying European enterprises, to offer

such tax cuts. The new enterprises would also receive 30 per cent equity funding from a European enterprise fund. The money would not come from new taxes but from the money saved by abolishing inward investment subsidies, now being paid to the European subsidiaries of US and Japanese companies.

He is therefore proposing a businessman's Eureka, against Mr. Mitterand's ideologist's Eureka. It may be that Sir Geoffrey Howe's speech to the conference in the Elysées Palace last week, with its reticence about committing public funds, and its emphasis on a single European market, matches Wilmut's ideas.

IBM says no to a new PC this year

IBM, a company noted for its refusal to discuss new product plans, has broken its own policy by announcing a new personal computer this year. The announcement comes after speculation that it will introduce a so-called PC2 product to catch up with the changes in the market since the launch of the original and outstandingly successful PC.

William Lowe, president of the PC division, says the announcement was made because anticipation surrounding a PC2 had curbed sales of competing computers. Such largesse on behalf of its own competitors is hardly feasible and computer dealers have pointed out that expectations of a PC2 have also hurt sales of IBM's own products.

because people are defecting purchases. IBM did not, however, speculate on the launch of the System 68—a fault-tolerant computer announced last week with a price tag of £300,000 to £500,000. Fault-tolerant computers duplicate certain components, allowing them to continue running if components fail.

Concern over when ailing American presidents should hand over the nuclear trigger to someone else could soon be academic, according to the US organization, Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility (CPSR). It is supporting a court action by a computer expert, who is suing Casper Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, on the grounds

COMPUTER BRIEFING

that the proposed Star Wars defence system would be unconstitutional because it would have to allow for the declaration of war by computer.

The CPSR says that plans to shoot down hostile missiles before they leave the atmosphere means that decisions could have to be made within 50 seconds of their launch.

Digital Research, the producers of the picture-based Gem software, has sacked 25 per cent of its American workforce—nearly 100 people. The founder of the company, Gary Kildall, has

relinquished his job as chief executive but is keeping the chairmanship. The company, which is expected to announce a 25 per cent drop in turnover this year, is believed to be looking for outside finance.

Police have produced their own home computer games in a new attempt to help fight the crime war. Youngsters can now pit their wits against villains like "Bully the Burglar" and "Peter Pan, the Safecracker".

The new concept in crime prevention comes from the Dyfed Powys force in Wales, which reported a 20 per cent increase in local burglaries last year. Detectives hope the interest their software creates among computer-

mad teenagers will in turn make their parents more crime-prevention minded.

A special £10 package with three games, devised with the police by a computer specialist, will go on sale soon. But some school pupils have already been trying them out in demonstrations organized by the police.



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Lyle shuns fairway to the superstars

By Mitchell Platts

Sandy Lyle, the new Open champion, found himself upstaged by a former cricketer on the Sunningdale course yesterday. While he was proceeding to a 69 in a pro-am event in aid of the dependents of the late Guy Wostenholme, Ted Dexter achieved a rare albatross on the ninth (277 yards) with a driver into the wind.

The pro-am raised at least £24,000 and provided the first indication from Lyle that he will not be changed by his victory at Royal St George's on Sunday.

Len Owen, a director of Benson and Hedges and one of the three amateurs in Lyle's team, was quite prepared for the Open champion to make a phone call and apologise for his absence. "We could hardly have blamed him," Owen said.

"From what I heard he spent most of the night answering phone-calls. But it shows the measure of the man that he was prepared to be here and help the pro-am less than 24 hours after that fabulous win."

For Lyle it also meant playing alongside Derrick Pillage who managed the champion's career during his formative years as a professional, and a jovial rebuke for not having won the Open a few years earlier.

"When Sandy first signed with me I had a bet at 1000-1 that he would win the Open within his first five years as a professional," Pillage said. "We missed out by a couple of years but I cannot complain because I still invested on him this time at 33-1."

Lyle's career is masterminded by Mark McCormack's International Management Group and their problem is to ensure that their client remains on the straight and narrow.

Tony Jacklin became rich and famous by winning the Open in 1969 but he has made a sad, premature departure from the game. More recently Bill Rogers, of the United States, who won at Sandwich in 1981, confirmed that he was "burnt out" by the merry-go-round of tournaments and exhibitions which followed his victory.

Lyle is a different animal in that he has no concern for the instant riches that will inevitably come his way. "I want to go on playing golf in places, and on courses, where I enjoy myself," he said.

"The game is more important to me than anything else. I will not go chasing the dollar and the pound. I am sure I have more stamina than, say, Bill Rogers, but I don't expect to be able to play everywhere. I want to do what is best for me but at the same time I will not forget my commitment to European golf. There are tournaments here that need support to help our tour maintain its growth."

"Of course, I want to win the big titles like the US Masters and the US Open but I'm quite prepared to stay out of the limelight because that is the way



Greet-the-champion day at Sunningdale: Nick Faldo (left) shakes the hand of Lyle

I was born and I see no reason for changing. It would be totally false if I tried to become somebody different now."

John Simpson, who handles Lyle's affairs for IMG, said: "We will not be ruled by money. The superstar life for Sandy began first thing this morning with four offers from tournaments around the world but we have to make certain that he doesn't burn himself out. Lyle will be in action in the Scandinavian Open in Stockholm next week. That is as far as he is looking ahead at the moment, although it seems more likely that he will remain on the European tour in the forthcoming weeks rather than challenging for the US PGA championship next month."

What set Lyle apart from the rest of the cast was an endearing ability to accept defeat as gracefully as did the Olympians at yesterday. This however, also seemed to be his Achilles' heel. His perplexing attitude suggested a lack of ambition. The trouble was that there was never any need for Lyle to overtake himself as success came at all 'levels' without his being compelled to be as industrious as his contemporaries.

He scored 124 in his first official medal event at the age of nine. He broke 80 at the age of 10. He was a boy international at 14. He won the Carris Trophy (1975) and the Brabazon Trophy (1975 and 1977) before representing Great Britain and Ireland in the

Walker Cup. He marked his entry to the professional scene by winning the Tournament Players' School in the autumn of 1977 and the Nigerian Open the following spring.

Yet even so he led the Order of Merit in 1979 and 1980 the accusation that Lyle lacked personal desire carried some credence as he laughed away the reversals which seemed to afflict him as a matter of course.

When Nick Faldo, his greatest rival in Britain, came from 11 strokes behind to overhaul him in the 1983 European Masters Lyle joined the celebrations in the Crans-sur-Sure clubhouse and declared that there was no point in fussing about what might have been. But he was disguising his

feelings. Away from the crowd he strained himself physically and mentally in an effort to fulfil his true potential.

Most of the time he returned to Hawkstone Park golf club, near Shrewsbury, where his father, Alex, had accepted a position as professional-cum-greenkeeper in the late fifties.

This was where Lyle was born in February 1958 and where, in Wellington boots, he surprised his father by hammering his first shot over 80 yards.

"There are pictures to prove it," Sandy said. "I used a long-shafted wood. That day there had been a storm and I was wearing my Wellingtons on the course because I was helping to siphon the water off the greens."

"I vaguely remember it - and I like to think that the ball would have gone further if the course had been dry."

Lyle is of golfing stock. His grandfather - "He passed away but I'm sure he was watching me on Sunday from somewhere" - was a farmer. He left his land, some seven miles north-west of Glasgow, to his nine children - four boys and five girls. There Alex and his brothers, Walter and George, carved out Clobber course, which measures only 5,068 yards.

Walter Lyle, who partnered Ben Hogan when the legendary American won the Open at Carnoustie in 1953, died eight years ago, but George remains the professional at Clobber.

When Sandy was 12 his father joined a syndicate which purchased Hawkstone Park, now an impressive sporting complex. By then, having been in the grandstand at the 18th when Tony Jacklin became the last British winner of the Open in 1969 at Royal Lytham and St Anne's, the young Lyle, was hooked on the game.

"Frankly, there was not much else to do where I lived but to play golf. A few of my mates played football but the golf course was handier for me and it certainly had more appeal. I wasn't very clever at school but I suppose I dodged too many lessons so that I could sneak out on to the football pitch to hit a few practice shots. There were a few complaints about that."

Even when Lyle decided there was no other option but to turn professional in 1977 it was a decision made out of necessity rather than desire. "I had been in South Africa, on tour with an international team, that included Nick Faldo, and the three weeks away seemed like three months to me," he recalled. "I didn't enjoy living out of a suitcase and I wasn't sure that turning professional would pay off."

The clue to Lyle's achievement might well be marriage. His wife, Christine, who is expecting a second child has helped to instill the motivation in her husband which might not have been there but for the commitment of bringing up a family. Their only son, Stuart, was two years old last Friday.

Teachers who took Sweden to the top of the class

An over-simplified explanation of the exceptional wealth of young players produced by Sweden from a population a little over eight million - a sophistry not offered by the Swedes themselves - is that the Davis Cup holders were inspired by the example of Bjorn Borg. The truth is less obvious, less romantic.

Four years before Borg won his first French Open when just under 18, and six years before the first of his five successive Wimbledon triumphs, the foundations were being laid for today's remarkable prominence. The process was too late to influence the prodigious Borg, whose intuitive genius merely added the fuel of example to the youthful fires which were developing throughout provincial Sweden.

"Borg just happened," says Lief Dahlgren, the director of education for the Swedish Tennis Association. "He was born unique, though of course, he was helped by the long-standing traditions of Swedish tennis over the previous 50 years." It was in 1970 that Dahlgren, working with a group of four others, created a national coaching education programme for Swedish coaches.

The others were Ove Bengtsson, the best Swedish player of that time; Roland Hansson (coach to the present No 16, Sundström) and Janne Carlsson, who were students at the National College of Physical Education at Stockholm; and Hans Berg, the present chairman of the Association's junior committee.

If the British LTA want to find out why they have not fostered a Wimbledon champion for 50 years since their own intuitive genius, Fred Perry it is to Dahlgren's training education programme they should look. Since 1972, more than 10,000 people, from all walks of life, have taken part in the three levels of courses. Some 1,300 a year, who have established the basis of training within the 960 clubs.

"The reasons for the achievement of this small country," Dahlgren says, "are the regional organization among 23 counties, the structure of the clubs, and the basic availability of the game". Anybody can join any club for less than £10 a year membership, and can play regularly on cheap seasonal subscriptions. The key factor is that under national legislation, any club programme of junior coaching for four boys or girls, on or off court, qualifies for a local authority grant of £1.40 per hour.

For example, at Landskrona in the south-west, with a 40,000 population, the local club had 150 members, including 25 juniors, in 1970. Now there are 700, with 415 juniors, utilising three indoor and six outdoor courts. Each of the regional associations has a voluntary education committee. "We are trying to establish education committees at every club, up to now in about half of them," Dahlgren says.

The association's budget is £1 million, with a 25 per cent grant from the government - in common with 56 other national sports - and the balance coming from the regional associations and local authorities; plus any income from the

Next week Sweden continue their defence of the Davis Cup by meeting India in the quarter-finals. They are unquestioned favourites because of their ability to produce an outstanding array of players. They have five in the top of the 20 rankings of the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP): Mats Wilander (3), Anders Jarryd (6), Joakim Nystrom (9), Stefan Edberg (12) and Henrik Sundström (16) and more than 20 in the top 300. DAVID MILLER has been to Bastad, the home of Swedish tennis and reports his findings in a two-part investigation. He begins today by looking at the coaching.

Davis Cup. Of the 1,300 passing through the coaching training programme, only 16 qualify for the top level course.

"There is no miracle in Swedish tennis, only hard work on the court," insists Perry Rosberg. When the outstanding Davis Cup team of the late fifties, Davidson, Smid and Lundquist, were charming us at Wimbledon with their courtship and style, the lesser-known fourth member was Rosberg. "I knew my limitations," he says with a smile. He soon turned professional as a coach.

During two generations, he would mould the formative years of Borg and then Stefan Edberg, the current ATP No 12, aged 18.

"The first fire of the Swedish redevelopment was when Smid and Lundquist beat Pietrangeli and Sirola, of Italy, to win the Cup in '64," Rosberg says. "The second was when we took the risk of playing Borg in the Cup against New Zealand in 1971 when he was only 15. When he lost the first two sets to Parun, we thought we had made a mistake. He quickly proved us wrong! Sweden was fortunate he was so good so young. I could see when he was 13 that he had technical faults, but his feet and his head were exceptional. He could get the ball back from anywhere, and at 15 he already had fantastic mental strength."

Borg, it is agreed, was unique. Rosberg believes that part of Sweden's sustained success since Borg stepped off the stage stems from the attitude of the coaches. "We are not coaching for the money," he says, during a pause at his sports goods chalet 50 yards from Bastad's picturesque little harbour and a forehand volley from the claycourt club. "We take serious concern and care of our youngsters almost 24 hours a day. I cannot understand why the British association does not produce players. The money is there from Wimbledon. Something must be wrong with either the coaching or the federation."

Hans Olsson, the present Davis Cup captain, believes the difference may lie more within the clubs. "The quality and quantity of work in the clubs is outstanding," he says. "They find the best talent, and the people are not concerned with profit."

● Tomorrow: The Players.



Intuitive genius: Bjorn Borg (left) an example to Sweden's leading young players, Jarryd and Wilander above and below (from left) Sundström, Edberg and Nystrom

Sandwich wins Open acceptance

Royal St George's is now established as a regular Open venue, after producing gate income of more than £1 million from the third largest attendance in the history of the event. Despite first-day traffic jams stretching up to 10 miles, accommodation problems and the absence of many leading American golfers, the Royal and Ancient have declared themselves delighted with the championship and that they "saw no reason not to bring the Open back to Kent, probably in 1987."

Gordon Jeffrey, the championship committee chairman, said: "St Andrew's last year was a hard Open to follow - and we had a record 194,000 spectators and everybody in

golf was there. But a crowd of 138,000 last year was nearly 30,000 more than in 1981 and the space available for parking, practice facilities and the tented village are all major plus factors for Royal St George's."

The R and A secretary, Michael Boulton, conceded however that the topography of the Sandwich links led to a lack of atmosphere. "You do not get those great roars echoing round the course that you do at other Open venues where the layout is more compact," he said.

The committee are awaiting developments on the proposed world professional tour and the possibility of a world ranking list for golfers similar to that already established in

tennis. Such a list would help those professionals competing on more than one circuit. For example, Ian Aoki's travels around the world prevented him earning enough qualifying points in Japan to gain exemption from the Open qualifying tournament.

"If the various golf associations and PGAs could devise a universal ranking list it could work," Jeffrey said. "But we would not accept one based purely on prize money."

A suggestion from one American golfer, Mark O'Meara, that the US PGA and the R and A could stage qualifying rounds for each other's opens in their own countries, will also be investigated.

Wheel almost turns full cycle

From John Wilcockson

Paris

Robert Forest did not receive a huge amount of press coverage for finishing 16th in the Tour de France on Sunday, 17 minutes 45 seconds behind the winner, Bernard Hinault. And yet, after Hinault, Forest was the best placed French rider: a fact that emphasized the radical changes being effected in world cycling by a new breed of non-conformist, non-continental professionals.

Every French cycling fan will agree that Hinault would have had problems winning his fifth Tour if he had not had Greg LeMond in his La Vie Claire team. "I know I could have taken the yellow jersey in the Pyrenees," said LeMond, "but I wasn't allowed to ride for it by the team coach."

The 24-year-old American was world champion two years ago and third in his first Tour de France in 1984, when he was also limited by being a team colleague of the winner, Laurent Fignon. LeMond is the leader of the non-traditional, but he was not alone. There were seven others among the top 11 finishers in this year's Tour - two Irishmen, an Australian, two Colombians, a Canadian and a Scot.

Stephen Roche and Sean Kelly have brought cycling to the forefront of Irish sport over the past few years, but they have always ridden for different teams. This season, Roche is the leader of La Redoute, a French mail order company; that is his remuneration for joining forces with Stephen Kelly, who will sponsor Kelly's team, firms that will combine forces, the two outstanding Irish riders would complement each other perfectly.

"Stephen will be able to help me in the classics," Kelly said last week. "and I will be able to assist him in the Tours but we are not together yet. My team director is still discussing money with Stephen."

Phil Anderson, the Australian, had one of his best Tours physically, to finish fifth, less than eight minutes behind Hinault. He is



Irish duo in tandem: Kelly (left) and Roche

dominating the unofficial world championship, the Super Prestige Pernod competition, with a total of 288 points, almost 100 ahead of Kelly, with Hinault third and LeMond fourth.

Anderson was expected to challenge Hinault after winning the Tour of Switzerland in June, but he said on Sunday: "My team boss said I over-trained before the Tour, but I think I was over-raced." By taking third in last Saturday's time trial near Limoges Anderson proved that his ability is not in question.

He is leader of the strong Panasonic Raleigh team, but this formation was again not strong enough in the mountains. There is a possibility that this will change in 1986, when Robert Millar may join the team.

Miller, the talented Glaswegian, finished 11th but had a relatively disappointing Tour. This was emphasized by his losing second place in the King of the Mountains competition to the Spaniard Pedro Delgado on the final stage, when Delgado won six of the seven hill climbs.

The clear winner of the climbers' prize was Luis Herrera, the 24-year-old Colombian who also won two stages, finished seventh overall, and was at the centre of a controversy. It was claimed that Herrera openly



Greg LeMond, world champion, riding for the La Vie Claire team

assisted Hinault when the Frenchman was struggling on climbs in the Pyrenees. Both men denied the alleged collusion, but the Tour's 80-year-old race director Jacques Goddet, a model of impartiality, severely criticized their actions.

The name of Herrera has been linked with La Vie Claire in 1986 team negotiations, but LeMond said: "I would rather have the other Colombian, Fabio Parra, on the team. He is more complete than Herrera and he would be good in the team time trials."

The 72nd Tour de France was not the most difficult one of recent years. Of the record 180 starters, 144 reached Paris, another record. All 12 of the Anglophile riders completed the 2,552 miles. In 1986, the number of English speaking starters is likely to double because the first all-American team looks set to compete. Among the hundreds of thousands present on the Champs Elysees on Sunday, was Jim Ochowicz, the general manager of the 7-Eleven team, which carried the continental by winning two stages of the Tour of Italy this year.

Four British riders finished in the top 30 in the women's Tour de France.

British places: 15, J. Pantar, 14,301pts; 22, M. Storer, 12,895; 27, G. Gervin, 12,179; 36, L. Sarnal, 12,258; 57, P. Strong, 8,657.

MOTOR RACING

McLaren still more than a match for the rest

By John Blunsden

Alan Probst's victory in the British Grand Prix at Silverstone on Sunday underlines the challenge thrown down by the Marlboro McLaren team in the most open world championship for years.

The McLaren team, no longer dominant in their 1984 season, are still highly competitive and, in terms of aerodynamic efficiency and sheer manoeuvrability, their cars are at least a match for anything that the others have so far been able to produce.

JPS Lotus have run their very close, both mechanically and in driver strength, and a few more Silverstone-style confrontations between Ayrton Senna and Prost, or even between Elio de Angelis and Niki Lauda, in their respective teams' other cars, could add considerable zest to the second half of the championship series.

We should add the ingredient of an in-form Canon Williams team (their Silverstone set-back with the new FW18B notwithstanding), and also remember that Keke Rosberg and Nigel Mansell are two of the most determined drivers. There is also a considerably more mechanical frailty northward, in the Ferrari team (currently heading both the drivers' and constructors' points tables) and with Stefan Johansson offering strong support to team leader Michele Alboreto.

So we have a promise of such excitement that the best of the current season is, surely, still to come.

If what looks increasingly like becoming a four-cornered fight for the championship is to have a fifth dimension, then it will almost certainly be provided by the Piquet-

Brabham combination, although there is now considerable leeway for them to make up. With eight races completed the score to date is three wins to Prost and McLaren, one each to Senna and de Angelis (both with JPS Lotus), one to Alboreto (Ferrari) and one to Piquet (Brabham).

There are other teams, such as Renault, Toleman, Ligier and Arrows, who are trying just as hard to get on terms with the front-runners, but for them, too, time is running out this year.

The fact that the forthcoming races are mainly on fast circuits tends to underline the strength of the main contenders, all of whom are likely to capitalize on the sort of circuit geography ahead of them.

The tracks are not as fast as Silverstone, with its unique 160mph qualifying lap now in the record book courtesy of Rosberg. But, in one week's time, we can expect the Nurburgring to be lapped at 180mph. Monza at around 150mph, Belgium again at about 130mph, before the European season ends at Brands Hatch in October at something approaching 140mph.

Fuel consumption, a factor influencing every race so far this year, will become even more decisive on these fast circuits and, at the end of the year, the driver who ends up with the crown may well not necessarily be the fastest, nor even the most combative - but the one whose team has been able to provide him with the most sophisticated and accurate fuel management system. Essentially, after all, this is a technically-oriented sport, for all its glamour.

Forman, aged 27, whose previous best finishes were a shared fourth place at the Phoenix Open in January and eighth place a month later at the Honda Classic in Coral Springs, Florida, went into the last round with a one-stroke, 10-under-par lead. He birdied six holes in his final round 67, to make amends for bogeys at the fourth, fifth and eighth holes, to finish with a 13-under total of 267, one ahead of Tway.

Elia said that in some cases the Fijian kicking at the loose ball was simply following their natural game. "They prefer to keep things on the move rather than diving on the ball," he added.

The Fijians have five other fixtures, including a match against Wales, before the first international in Brisbane on August 10.

RUGBY UNION

Fijians too rough say Australians

Sydney (Reuters) - Australian officials and players have accused Fiji's national side of kicking opponents.

Alan Jones, the Australian coach, said he was "fed up" with the Queensland state side's trouncing of the Fijians by 47-6 on Saturday that a plea to the Sufa government to intervene had failed.

"On my last visit to Fiji I asked the Prime Minister for support and he agreed it must be stopped," Jones said. Roger Gould was known to be unconscious during the match by what some spectators said was a deliberate head kick. "I've still got the imprint of a Fijian foot on the side of my skull," Gould said.

Mark Ella, the former Australian captain, wrote his regular newspaper column that the kicking was "barbaric". "The Australians may well decide to take matters into their own hands. Players I have spoken to are finding over incidents in the Fiji matches against Sydney and Queensland," Ella wrote.

Fiji team officials denied their players had kicked opponents deliberately. "I did not see any kicking. It is up to the referee to judge what is fair play," said Cokanato, the Fiji manager, said.

Bob Templeman, the Queensland coach, said he was "incensed" by what he described as "illegal dangerous tactics". He said Fiji was losing the respect of international rugby nations and there were questions over whether the South Pacific country should be invited to next year's world series.

Jones, who coached the Australians' grand-slam tour of the British Isles last year, said the Queenslanders ran a lottery after the match in see who had been kicked the most.

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BOXING

Christie and Kaylor in middleweight eliminator

Errol Christie will meet Mark Taylor, of West Ham in a final eliminator for the British middleweight championship. Burt McCarty, his manager, pulled Christie out of an eliminator with Herol Graham, of Sheffield, who is now the champion, early this year claiming it was against his boxer's 100,000 offer to change stables. "I couldn't see much future in that fight but things are different now," McCarty recently persuaded Christie to reject a rival promoter's 100,000 offer to change stables. Instead, Christie signed a new contract with McCarty, after winning 19 of his 20 fights - 17 of them knockouts.

Contenders for the fight must reach the British Boxing Board of Control by August 2 and it is scheduled to take place before October 31.

Charlie Magri's European flyweight title fight with Franco Cherchi is open for purse offers until Monday August 19.

Stephen Eastwood, the Belfast promoter, has made a successful bid to stage the European middleweight championship fight between Ayub Kalule, of Ghana - and Herol Graham, the British champion from Sheffield (George Ace writes).

Eastwood, with a purse offer reputed to be in the region of £60,000, outbid Frank Warren and the Barrett-Duff partnership. He will promote the bout at the King's Hall, Belfast, in September.

Yesterday Eastwood said "Barry McGuire, his plan boxing a tremendous boost in Ireland but it is no longer a feasible financial proposition to contemplate putting on a world title bout at the King's Hall. It is simply not big enough. I feel, however, that Graham and Kalule will provide just the type of fight that will bring out the fans."

Sacco sews up world title

Campione D'Italia (Reuters) - Ubaldo Sacco of Argentina took the World Boxing Association (WBA) junior-welterweight title away from Gene Hatcher here on Sunday. The determined Sacco cut the Texan above the left eyebrow in the fifth round, a wound that persuaded the ring doctor to end the bout one minute 18 seconds into the ninth round.

All titles changed hands, apart from the team sabre, and Cornelia Hanisch of West Germany produced the most outstanding achievement, winning her third women's individual foil title.

Olympic champions Mauro Nemesi of Italy in the men's individual foil, and Philippe Boisse of France, both added the world title in their respective events.

Final medals table:

West Germany	4	2	5	11
Soviet Union	1	0	3	4
Hungary	1	0	1	2
France	1	0	1	2
Bulgaria	0	2	1	3
Czechoslovakia	0	1	0	1

Cost may bar best teams

By Paul Harrison

The high cost of European competition will probably keep the two best teams in Britain - the men of Brentwood 72 and the women of Wakefield Metro - out next season.

Brentwood, the winners of the British Cup and Premiership, the British cannot afford to enter and Wakefield, the British women's champions, will probably not enter their Champions Cup, for the same reason.

There will, however, still be two clubs in Europe next season. Liverpool are keen to take Brentwood's place in the Champions Cup and will be in Europe for

HANDBALL

Cost may bar best teams

By Paul Harrison

The fifth season in a row. They usually raise the money through sponsored swims and discos and other fund-raising activities.

Salford, runners-up in the British Cup, have entered the Cup Winners Cup and have backing from their local authority, who are keen to be identified with the sport. In the past, British clubs could ease the financial burden of European competition by playing both legs away. New British Handball Association regulations, however, stipulate that there must be a home leg, where there is the expense of transporting and accommodating the visiting team.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

Tour match: BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Zimbabwe (11.0-5.0) WARWICK: Leicestershire v Gloucestershire (11.0-5.0) SUSSEX: Hampshire v Gloucestershire (11.0-5.0) HANTS: Hampshire v Gloucestershire (11.0-5.0) WILT: Wiltshire v Gloucestershire (11.0-5.0) DORSET: Dorset v Gloucestershire (11.0-5.0) DEVON: Devon v Gloucestershire (11.0-5.0) SOMERSET: Somerset v Gloucestershire (11.0-5.0) GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Gloucestershire v Gloucestershire (11.0-5.0) WILTSHIRE: Wiltshire v Gloucestershire (11.

RACING: WEIGHTS FAVOUR UNBEATEN HARWOOD COLT

Tour D'Or to build on reputation

By Mandarin

The challenge of southern trainers at northern courses has never been stronger than this season and this fact is perfectly illustrated by today's meeting at Pontefract where southern stables have leading contenders in all seven races.

A case in point is the Bradley Stakes, a modest conditions race for three-year-olds and upwards, which has attracted talented horses from the stables of Henry Cecil, Michael Stoute, Guy Harwood and Tom Jones.

Stoute's representative, Diaghlyphard, is likely to start favourite after his good fourth to Telegrapher in a group race at Phoenix Park earlier this month. However, I prefer the claims of Tour D'Or, who was not extended in winning his three juvenile races at Salisbury, Ascot and Bath last autumn.

Although this is Tour D'Or's first race for some months, Guy Harwood would not be sending this promising colt all the way from Sussex unless he were fit enough to do himself justice. He received 9lb from his principal rival and this should tilt the scales in favour of the Pulborough rider.

Jay Bolding, regularly successful on his forays to the Yorkshire course, sends only one horse on the long haul from Kingsley - Ayrshire Lass, who is named to maintain her trainer's high strike rate in the FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS Maiden Apprentices Stakes.

This filly has reached the frame in six of her 10 races but this is undoubtedly her easiest opportunity to date. She has finished second in handicaps on her latest two runs, to Downview at Brighton and Party Game at Lingfield, carrying a big weight on each occasion.

Both these races were over six furlongs and, as she was putting in her best work at the time, this more testing track and less testing opposition should enable her to get off the mark at the eleventh attempt.

Belle Marina can prevent a clean sweep for the south by winning the King Richard III Handicap. Peter Easterby's filly was having only her fourth race when chasing home Workaday at Beverley earlier this month and she now meets Hildunsey (third) on 6lb better terms as



Diaghlyphard, one of four southern challengers for today's Bradley Stakes at Pontefract

the Woodchurch Selling Stakes. I can find little to commend New Barret in the Shadwell Hurst Handicap and much prefer the surprise Doncaster winner, Alegremant, trained by Guy Harwood, who has a remarkable strike rate of over 40 per cent at the Kent course.

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John Henry to retire

Inglewood, California (AP) — John Henry, the world's leading horse trainer, is retiring from racing. "The time has come," Sam Rubin, John Henry's owner, said in a statement from his New York home.

The 10-year-old gelding who won a record \$5,597,000 was being prepared for the \$100,000 Vermont D. Underwood Handicap at Hollywood Park, but he developed a swelling in his off-fore leg.

Rubin said he had promised to retire John Henry to the New Jersey farm of a friend, Joe Vash. "Now we're wondering whether, as the horse was foaled in Kentucky, he shouldn't retire to the Kentucky Horse Park there, where the public can go and see him. But that would only be if my friend agreed."

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PONTFRAC

Going: good

Driver: 57-61, low numbers best.

2.15 FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)

1	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f	5	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f
2	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f	6	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f
3	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f	7	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f
4	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f	8	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f
5	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f	9	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f
6	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f	10	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f
7	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f	11	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f
8	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f	12	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f
9	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f	13	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f
10	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f	14	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f
11	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f	15	0-00000	GRACE MATCH (M Laverock) C 587s 6f

5-2 Ayrshire Lass, 3 Penny Penny, 7-2 Na Na Or, 8 Floral Forest, 8 Brigh, 10 Honey, 12 D'Or.

Pontefract selections

By Mandarin

2.15 AYRSHIRE LASS (nap), 2.45 Tour D'Or, 3.15 Jay-Zee Boy, 3.45 Belle Marina, 4.15 All Revealed, 4.45 Juddmonte, 5.15 Cete Corgo.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Floral Forest, 2.45 Diaghlyphard, 3.15 Jay-Zee Boy, 3.45 Karl's Pal, 4.15 Pyrotechnic, 4.45 Desert Straw.

2.45 BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)

1	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)	5	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)
2	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)	6	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)
3	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)	7	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)
4	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)	8	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)
5	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)	9	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)
6	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)	10	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)
7	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)	11	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)
8	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)	12	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)
9	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)	13	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)
10	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)	14	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)
11	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)	15	0-00000	BRADLEY STAKES (E1,850; 1m 2f) (8)

1884: St 2-3-4-5 W R Swinburn (2-11) M Stoute 4 m

5-4 Diaghlyphard, 5-2 Tour D'Or, 8 Rusty Law, 8 Shropshire, 14 Double Bet, 14 Barne Baby, 50 Cete Corgo.

FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)

1	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	5	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
2	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	6	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
3	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	7	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
4	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	8	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
5	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	9	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
6	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	10	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
7	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	11	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
8	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	12	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
9	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	13	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
10	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	14	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
11	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	15	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)

1884: St 2-3-4-5 W R Swinburn (2-11) M Stoute 4 m

5-4 Diaghlyphard, 5-2 Tour D'Or, 8 Rusty Law, 8 Shropshire, 14 Double Bet, 14 Barne Baby, 50 Cete Corgo.

FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)

1	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	5	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
2	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	6	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
3	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	7	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
4	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	8	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
5	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	9	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
6	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	10	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
7	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	11	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
8	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	12	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)
9	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f) (9 runners)	13	0-00000	FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o; 587s; 6f)

01-837 0668 LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Administrative Officer Group Secretariat c.£10,000

At the headquarters of this international pharmaceutical group we require a graduate, preferably in law or a business related discipline, to assist in the provision of services and advice within the sphere of company secretarial practice for group companies. You will be involved in statutory company secretarial and administrative duties, the maintenance of comprehensive records in relation to subsidiary companies, indexing and retrieval of documents and distribution of publications.

Earnings, including London Allowance and guaranteed bonus, will be in the region of c. £10,000 p.a. Excellent benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme, season ticket loan scheme and Lunch Allowance.

For an application form please contact Jan Turner, Glaxo Holdings p.l.c., Clarges House, 6-12 Clarges Street, London W1Y 8DH. Tel: 01-493 4060 ext. 300.

Glaxo Holdings p.l.c.

Evans Dodd & Summerton

YOUNG LAWYERS

We are looking for three solicitors to join us.

Litigation

Experienced Litigator to develop the firm's litigation department to its full potential. The successful candidate will be five years qualified and be looking for a salaried partnership.

Commercial Conveyancing

Solicitor with two years good quality post-qualification experience to assist the property partner in a full range of commercial conveyancing. Salary £15,000 p.a.

Company and Commercial

Newly qualified Solicitor to assist with many large corporate and international transactions. Articles are likely to have been with a major City firm. Salary £12,000 p.a.

The firm is located in a period building in Mayfair and has a young hardworking team. The clients are drawn largely from public companies or similar organisations. Please apply with your CV and a handwritten covering letter to Mrs Buckingham, 5 Belfour Place, London, W1Y 5RG.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MAGISTRATES' COURTS

City of Nottingham Appointment of Trainee Court Clerk A Trainee Court Clerk

Applications are invited from Barristers or Solicitors or persons having passed their final professional examinations.

Previous experience within the Magistrates' Service is not essential as thorough training will be given to new entrants to the Service.

The successful candidate will work in very busy Courts (120 half-day Courts each week) with a young, friendly and enthusiastic team of 20 qualified Court Clerks. Prospects for promotion are excellent and opportunities are given to participate in all aspects of Magistrates' work, including the training of law clerks and staff.

The starting salary will be discussed at the interview and, depending upon the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate, will be within the Court Clerk/Principal Administrative Division points 6-10 (£5,423-£10,748).

The post is subject to conditions of service of the J.N.C. for Magistrates' Courts Staff. Satisfactory medical certificates will be required.

Removal expenses are payable in full and allowances are available towards legal fees and lodging and travelling expenses. In addition, a settling-in allowance is payable to new entrants.

The Deputy Clerk to the Justices, Mr. T. G. Mason, will be pleased to answer any questions and arrangements can be made for prospective applicants to spend a day at the Guildhall. Telephone Nottingham (0502) 476343.

Home prices in Nottingham are below the national average and the City offers a wide variety of amenities.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 7th August, 1985. Envelopes should be marked "Appointment of Trainee Court Clerk".

It is anticipated that interviews will be held on Wednesday, 21st August, 1985.

Conveyancing fee, or on behalf of, any candidate will result in disqualification.

ANTHONY DESBRUSLAIS

Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee, Guildhall, Nottingham

AT HOME WITH CONVEYANCING?

If so, you could be the Conveyancer we need. Specialising in domestic with some light commercial conveyancing, you will be expected to take on a substantial volume of existing work, and generate extra business on your account. An ability to work without supervision is essential, in return for which we can offer excellent working conditions and a generous salary package. Suitable applicants must be admitted, preferably with two to three years' experience, although consideration will also be given to newly qualified candidates. If you think you'd feel at home in this stimulating environment, please reply to strictest confidence, enclosing a recent CV or full career details to date.

Nigel J.S. Steward,
SHERWINS
The Old Manor House, Wickham Road,
Farnham PO16 7AR

Conveyancing Solicitor

Farrer & Co require an experienced conveyancing solicitor to handle a wide variety of work within their busy property department. Ideal candidates will be good team members and are likely to possess 2-4 years post admission experience. The ability to cope with a heavy workload and to liaise with clients at all levels are of the utmost importance. Salaries will be paid in accordance with experience.

For an application form, contact Jackie Hammond, Personnel Manager on 01-242 2022 or write to her with full personal and career details.

FARRER & CO.
66 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS LONDON WC2A 3LH

EAST DEVON MAGISTRATES' COURTS

COURT CLERK(S)

CC/PAD - 8 (28751 - 310,892)

Applications are invited from solicitors and barristers and holders of the Diploma in Magistrates Law. One post will become available in late September and a second may arise in November.

The East Devon office is based in Exeter and is responsible for the four divisions of Woford (which sits in Exeter), Exmouth, Honiton and Axminster. Applicants must hold a driving licence. Casual car user allowance is payable.

Applications stating age, education, qualification and experience together with the names and addresses of two referees should reach me by Friday, 2nd August marked "Appointment - Court Clerk".

Philip Browning

Clerk to the Justices

Bradinch Hall,

Castle Street,

EXETER, EX4 3PR

WOOLF SEDDON

Due to continuing expansion we have immediate vacancies for the following solicitors:

COURTNEY/COMMERCIAL A newly or one year qualified solicitor with good relevant experience in articles to work with the two senior partners in developing this department.

LITIGATION/COMMERCIAL A newly qualified solicitor who has experience of matrimonial work, county court and high court litigation to work closely with our litigation manager.

We offer attractive terms and excellent career prospects. Please apply to Woolf Seddon & Partners, 100, London W1. Ref: 1 (all applications will be treated in strictest confidence).

FREE LIST

VACANCIES TO £20,000+

To receive a free list of vacancies for admitted staff and legal executives phone 01-588 8373 or write to:

Richard Owen & Harper

Recruitment Consultants

FREEPOST London EC3B 3AA

MILLS & REEVE NORWICH

Require: a young or newly qualified Solicitor interested in specialising in Tax Planning and Trust work.

Apply with full c.v. to: D Stephen, Partnership Secretary,

Mills & Reeve,
3/7 Redwell Street,
Norwich, NR2 4TJ

LOCUMS NEEDED COUNTRYWIDE

We urgently require locum solicitors and legal executives for long and short term bookings this Summer. Many assignments could lead to permanent jobs.

01-248 1139
ASA LAW
Locum & Permanent appointments
67 Ludgate St, Ludgate Hill
London EC4A 3AS

CHAMBERS & PARTNERS

COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT City

Leading international Bank seeks newly qualified Solicitor (ideally with experience in City Affairs) to assist the Legal Advisor with broad company/commercial/banking work. (Recruitment Consultants)

01-606 9371

LAWYER

Required for Colchester, rapidly expanding Company, offers first class career to enthusiastic, aggressive, energetic lawyer. Must be experienced in all aspects of private client litigation, generous salary, commensurate with experience.

For further details telephone Miss L. Baker on (0206) 870570.

EAST KENT

Expanding established firm seeks energetic Solicitor with Conveyancing skills to manage branch office. Ability to work with minimum supervision essential, but full costed administrative and accounts services provided. Good prospects for the right person, recently qualified Solicitors considered. Salary negotiable. Apply with CV, to Mr. J. P. Robinson, Solicitor, 2nd Floor, Welling House, Welling Street, Canterbury CT1 2UN.

COOK TAYLOR Solicitors

of South East London

requires:-
1. Young Solicitor for domestic and Commercial Conveyancing and Probate work; and
2. Legal Executive to undertake residential Conveyancing work.
Salary according to age and experience.
Please telephone Nigel Skevington for interview on 01-854 1166

Actel

KENT
Our Client, a large, well-established firm, seek an Investment Manager to handle their Client Trusts and investments. Microcomputer experience essential. Contact D. Calkins, Finance and Legal Services, Western House, 24 Western Road, Faversham, Kent, SA7 9JH. (0273) 728292

LOCUMS

needed in all areas, esp for conveyancing. Legal Staff Office.

01-455 9841

FOLKSTONE EXPANDING FIRM

Requires Newly Qualified Solicitor to handle all aspects of the firm's business. Open to a newly qualified solicitor with a good knowledge of conveyancing and probate work. Salary commensurate with experience. Apply to: Mr. A. Law, 1139

COMPANY COMMERCIAL City Solicitor requires Assistant Solicitor/Executive. P.O. £16,000-£20,000 p.a. 40 hours per week. Permanent. 01-498 1281

LEGAL EXECUTIVE An experienced legal executive to handle all aspects of the firm's business. P.O. £12,000-£14,000 p.a. 40 hours per week. Permanent. 01-498 1281

LITIGATION Assistant Solicitor and Legal Executive. P.O. £12,000-£14,000 p.a. 40 hours per week. Permanent. 01-498 1281

RESIDENTIAL CONVEYANCING Solicitor. P.O. £12,000-£14,000 p.a. 40 hours per week. Permanent. 01-498 1281

CITY/WEST END Newly qualified solicitor to handle all aspects of the firm's business. P.O. £12,000-£14,000 p.a. 40 hours per week. Permanent. 01-498 1281

LEGAL EXECUTIVE An experienced legal executive to handle all aspects of the firm's business. P.O. £12,000-£14,000 p.a. 40 hours per week. Permanent. 01-498 1281

LITIGATION Assistant Solicitor and Legal Executive. P.O. £12,000-£14,000 p.a. 40 hours per week. Permanent. 01-498 1281

RESIDENTIAL CONVEYANCING Solicitor. P.O. £12,000-£14,000 p.a. 40 hours per week. Permanent. 01-498 1281

CITY/WEST END Newly qualified solicitor to handle all aspects of the firm's business. P.O. £12,000-£14,000 p.a. 40 hours per week. Permanent. 01-498 1281

LEGAL EXECUTIVE An experienced legal executive to handle all aspects of the firm's business. P.O. £12,000-£14,000 p.a. 40 hours per week. Permanent. 01-498 1281

LITIGATION Assistant Solicitor and Legal Executive. P.O. £12,000-£14,000 p.a. 40 hours per week. Permanent. 01-498 1281

SLAUGHTER AND MAY are looking for YOUNG LAWYERS

Slaughter and May invite applications from young solicitors with up to 4 years experience who want a career with a major City firm, working in the Company/Commercial, Commercial Property, Litigation, Tax or Pensions/Employment Departments.

The firm's practice, in the U.K. and overseas, continues to expand and offers a wide range of financial and commercial work which is both challenging and intellectually stimulating; it often involves considerable responsibility and young lawyers are encouraged to accept this challenge.

Previous experience is welcome but next September's qualifiers should certainly apply if they have a good academic background and want to join a first class team working in a friendly atmosphere, based in London or in one of the overseas offices.

Salary and benefits are attractive and the working conditions are good. Write now, with a detailed curriculum vitae, to:-

Peter Morley-Jacob,
Slaughter and May,
35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB.

Lawyer

IBM United Kingdom Limited requires a lawyer to join the Legal Department which is involved in a wide range of stimulating legal and commercial work including UK and EEC law. Lawyers working within this department enjoy a high degree of responsibility and considerable direct contact with executive management as well as line management and all levels of staff.

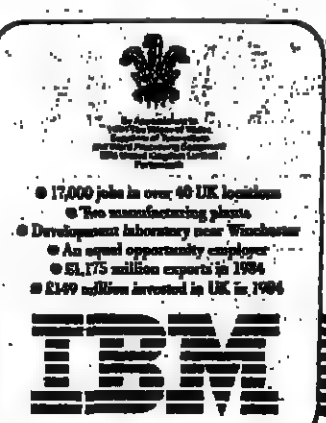
Though initially based at the company's UK headquarters in Portsmouth, you should be willing to work within the London area if required at a later stage in your career.

Qualified as a solicitor or barrister you will ideally possess 2-3 years' relevant post-qualification experience, possibly gained from working in a commercial law department or practice.

In addition to offering excellent salaries and exciting career opportunities our wide range of benefits

includes free life assurance, contributory pension scheme and BUPA membership.

To apply for this challenging appointment, please write, with a full cv to: The Personnel Officer at IBM United Kingdom Limited, P.O. Box 41, North Harbour, Portsmouth, Hants, PO6 3AU. Please quote reference T/4988



Young Solicitor c.£13,000

The City based headquarters of a multinational conglomerate with varied manufacturing and distribution interests, as well as diverse retail and concentrates physical trading and agency activities, requires a young solicitor for its small legal department.

Working closely with the two existing solicitors, responsibilities will include assisting company managers to identify the legal requirements and problems of commercial transactions, either drafting the relevant contracts and documents or liaising with external legal practises preparing them, and being available for consultation by managers on general legal affairs. Conveyancing and litigation is not handled by the department but is co-ordinated closely by it.

Suitable candidates will have around two years commercial experience since qualifying, will be self-motivating and cosmopolitan in style and will enjoy being on a steep learning curve. Applications with full details of education, experience and present salary, as well as a recent photograph, should be sent to: The Group Personnel Manager, Amalgamated Metal Corporation PLC, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9DT

AMALGAMATED METAL CORPORATION PLC

Member of the Preussag Group

01-837 0668

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

YOUNG LAWYERS

If you have drive, ability and ambition, and you are seeking a career with a medium sized firm of solicitors which is expanding rapidly in the range and quality of its work, we are able to offer challenging prospects.

In October we are moving to newly constructed offices in Black Friars Lane E.C.4, where our staff will enjoy comfortable and efficient modern working conditions.

As a result of our rapid growth we have the following new posts:-

Company and Commercial

Two solicitors, one to deal with a wide range of corporate matters, including takeovers and Stock Exchange work and the other to deal with general commercial matters with particular emphasis on computer contracts and licensing and distribution agreements.

Financial Services

A solicitor with at least two years' experience, probably in a substantial City practice, to assist with our increasing banking work and to form part of a specialist team in this important area.

A Commercial Lawyer interested in advising pension funds, life insurance companies, and a variety of other financial institutions to join a well established team. Energy, commitment and an enquiring mind are essential but previous experience is not.

Litigation

A solicitor with 4-5 years' experience of acting for insurers.

Recently qualified solicitors for general commercial and High Court litigation. One of the successful applicants will concentrate on property litigation and matrimonial/family matters.

Recently qualified solicitors keen to specialise in construction related work.

Commercial Property

Two newly qualified solicitors to handle high quality property work, some of it of a development and funding nature, with minimum supervision.

Please write in confidence, with a full curriculum vitae to our staff partner, John Toomey.

ROWE & MAW

15 Devereux Court, Essex Street, London WC2R 3JX

STAFFORD CLARK & CO.

Commercial Property and Domestic Conveyancing

We have two vacancies in our property department which acts for institutional, company and private clients.

1. A young Solicitor, qualified 2/4 years with good commercial experience wishing to specialise in commercial property work. Good partnership prospects for the right person.

2. Newly qualified Solicitor for general conveyancing work.

Applications in writing with full C.V. to COLIN HAY, STAFFORD CLARK & CO. 28 BUSH LANE, LONDON EC4R 0AE.

SOLICITOR

The London Branch of this major US bank seeks a Solicitor to join its Legal Department located in the City.

Your responsibilities will be related to commercial, rather than investment, banking and will include secured and unsecured loan documentation (cross-border and domestic) and questions relating to contract guarantees, documentary credits, export finance, consumer credit, general company and banking law.

You are likely to have at least two years post-qualification experience with either the Company and Commercial Department of a leading firm of City Solicitors or the legal department of a Bank.

You should be able to communicate and co-operate effectively with the bank's outside legal advisers and with all levels of management.

The position offers an attractive salary commensurate with experience and responsibility plus a fringe benefits package consistent with the status offered.

Applications should be in writing giving full details of age, education, experience, current remuneration and how you meet the criteria to:

Ian T. Dodd, Manager—Personnel,
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company,
1 Gerry Raffles Square,
London, E15 1XG.



MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY

JAMES R. KNOWLES & ASSOCIATES
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS CONSULTANTS
CHARTERED QUANTITY SURVEYORS
require

CONSTRUCTION ARBITRATION SPECIALISTS

Applications are invited from holders of a law degree to specialise in construction disputes and arbitration for positions in London and Knutsford. Please apply in writing to:

J. R. Knowles, FRICS FCIARB
JAMES R. KNOWLES AND ASSOCIATES
Construction Contracts Consultants
Chartered Quantity Surveyors
Wardle House, King Street,
Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 6PD

Cheltenham Crawley Edinburgh Glasgow Heathrow
Knutsford Leeds Liverpool London Manchester
Morpeh North Wales Sheffield Winchester

HEAD
of
LEGAL SERVICES

London based property development and investment company wishes to appoint its first in-house lawyer. This person will be in his/her late-twenties/early-thirties and will direct and co-ordinate all legal work within the Group. It is corporate policy to have all professional skills in-house and this appointment will form part of the management team. In addition to real property law skills the successful applicant should have an acquaintance with other aspects of commercial law as it affects the conduct of a rapidly expanding private group of companies. Salary and benefits should prove attractive to those solicitors in industry or committed to continuing a career in private practice.

Apply quoting Ref: AB/C167 to Reuter Simkin, who are instructed to conduct first interviews. Reuter Simkin Limited 26-28 Bedford Row London WC1R 4HE. Tel. 01-405 6852.

REUTER
SIMKIN
RECRUITMENT

Overseas Appointments

Attorney General - St Helena

St. Helena consists of the island of St. Helena and two dependencies; the island of Ascension and a group of islands forming the dependency of Tristan da Cunha. Situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, and although within the Tropics, St. Helena's climate is kept mild and equable by the south-east trade wind.

The Attorney General will act as legal adviser to the Governor, Executive and Legislative Councils and all Government departments, and will also co-ordinate the functions of the Legal and Lands Section.

Other duties include providing professional guidance to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Clerk of the Peace and to the Registrars of Deeds, Patents and Trade Marks; the drafting of principal and subsidiary legislation and training of legal officers and assistants.

Applicants should be qualified Solicitors/Barristers under 35 years of age. The appointment is on contract to the Government of St. Helena for a period of three years. Local salary is £7,488 p.a. plus a tax free supplement, payable by ODA, in the range £10,608 to £12,840 p.a.

Senior Crown Counsel - Turks and Caicos Islands

The Turks and Caicos Islands are a British dependency lying just north of the equator and Haiti. The country comprises two groups, with the seat of Government on Grand Turk.

The Senior Crown Counsel will provide legal advice to the Governor, Ministers, Government Departments and other statutory bodies.

Other duties include drafting of contracts for infrastructure works; conveyances, leases, development agreements; prosecutions in the more difficult and complex cases in the Magistrates Court; and deputising in the absence of the Attorney General.

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Legal
Appointments
appear on
page 30

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